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FIRST EDITION

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THOSE TERRIBLE SPIES.

Every Frenchman Suspicious of a Stranger—Some Serious Results.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows from Aix-les-Bains, under date of September 1:—

The publication of stories relative to the arrest of Prussian spies has made all Paris suspicious, and the results in several cases have been very serious. At Bouvaix, the other day (a great manufacturing place), a professor of music was fishing quietly on the banks of a canal, when he was attacked by a number of men, who after calling him a Prussian, threatened to throw him into the water. In spite of his protest that he was a loyal Frenchman, they beat him, dragged his clothes from his back, robbed him of his money, and hooted him through the town to the Mayor's office, where he finally obtained shelter. In Paris, a Sister of Charity was hooted at and followed by an angry mob who had got it into their heads that, because of her taliness, she was a Prussian grenadier in disguise! They had some reason to be suspicious, for this device has been adopted by the enemy in several cases. The English chaplain at Marseilles writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he was attacked by three men, who insisted that he was a spy, and haled him to the Prefecture to be examined, having no other ground for their belief than the fact that he had a light complexion, was a stranger (to them?), and that, when in the cafe where they had first seen him, he had held his tongue and had only replied to the waiter who asked him what country he came from, "Why do you ask?" At Rheims, a few days since, a young man, the only son of well-known, wealthy people of the town by the name of Carangeot, was amusing himself with sketching in a field near the city, when a citizen, driving by in his carriage, asked him what he was doing. From what follows one would think the boy must have been deaf, for there seems no other reason for his not replying. The citizen, however, drove at once to the neighboring and camp, reported what he had seen, whereupon two soldiers went back with him, and, finding the young man still seated at his work, put the same question to him that the first had done. Not receiving any reply, they at once shot the poor boy dead.

I suppose you have ere this published the horrible story of the burning alive of the young farmer in Dordogne. It was at first said that he was accused of being a spy, but it is now ascertained that it was not for this that he was murdered, but because the peasants had the notion that he had been able to get rid of the conscription by paying a large sum of money! The facts have not been in the least exaggerated, and it is said that General Palikao has ordered an investigation. But such horrors are not to be cured by investigation. They are the simple natural result of the ignorance in which the Church and the Government have joined willing hands to keep this peasantry imbruted.

I close with a story which shows that the thieves have with their usual ingenuity begun to turn to their own advantage the Prussian Uhlan panic. A company of these ubiquitous marauders entered a border town and demanded the Mayor. On his appearance they told him they were sent to order the immediate payment of 50,000 francs, for which they would give him a receipt. If the money was not forthcoming, they had a sufficient force near by to pillage and burn the town. The Mayor assured them that the sum they demanded was out of all reason; that all the money in the place did not amount to so much. The Uhlans then declared that they would not stir for less than 5000 francs. This sum was raised with difficulty, a receipt in due form was given, and the French thieves who had robbed Uhlans, slain in a recent skirmish, of their uniforms, galloped off with their booty.

THE WURTEMBERGERS.

The Congratulatory Address of Prince Augustus—The Heroism of the Guards.

Every day new details are received which show the fearfully murderous character of the battle of Gravelotte. The Corps of Guards went in 35,000 strong, and lost 7000 killed and wounded, in some of the regiments only three or four officers remained unwounded, and the regiments of battalions and companies were brought out of the fight by ensigns and non-commissioned officers. The commander of the Corps, Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg, has issued the following:—

Soldiers of the Corps of Guards:—In a bloody battle God has given us victory—a victory which we only now see in all its extent and greatness. The Corps of Guards has been able to contribute in a prominent manner to the achievement of that victory. All arms have rivalled in courage and endurance. The artillery, by united efforts at decisive points, and by deliberate and correct firing, even where exposed to the shots of hostile infantry, has successfully prepared and supported the attack of the infantry; the storming of the villages of St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la Montagne each surrounded with stone walls, under the murderous musketry fire of the enemy, has been carried out in a manner which is above all praise. Carried away by the example of their officers, the infantry, with the sharpshooters and pioneers, drove the enemy from a position considered by him unconquerable. Our losses are great with which we have purchased the victory, but St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la Montagne are glorious laurels which you have added anew to the brilliant wreath of victories of the Corps of Guards.

Soldiers of the Corps of Guards—You have once more justified the confidence which his Majesty, our most gracious King, has ever placed in his guards, and this confidence you will also maintain in the future. I am proud to be commander of such a corps. Hurrah for the King!

Bivouac at St. Marie aux Chenes, Aug. 20, 1870.

PRUSSIAN ROYALTY.

The Popularity of the Hohenzollerns.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows:—

The Crown Princess, with all her children, left last night for Homburg, near Frankfort, where she will remain until the war is over, and where she will take a prominent part in the care of the many wounded that are in and about Homburg, Manheim, Frankfort, Weisbaden, etc. Like Cæsar, who would rather be the first in Saguntum than the second in Rome, she prefers to be her own mistress and the first at Homburg, than to subordinate herself in her works of charity to her illustrious mother-in-law, Queen Augusta, who, of course, is first here in Berlin. She is not at all popular, although she very much tries to make herself so; and rumor has it that there is anything but friendship between the Queen that is and the Queen that is to be. The King and the Crown Prince never were more popular than now, and the latter is confidently looked to as the first of the distinguished line of German Emperors. He is the idol of all troops, of the South Germans especially. One day he was talking to a number of Bavarian soldiers, when one of them bluntly said:—"You see, your Royal Highness, if you had but led us in 1866, then we should have surely beaten these d—d Prussians."

Si non è vero, etc.

WHY FRANCE FAILED.

The Gross Frauds in the Government—What Constitutes a State.

The London *Spectator* says:—

A writer in the London *News* was told by two graziers of Picardy, as a matter within their own knowledge, that in a very considerable number of instances which they could specify the military authorities had got only 1800 men in a full regiment, instead of 3000, though there were 3000 names on the rolls. The *modus operandi* was this:—Fourteen or fifteen years ago private societies undertook to find substitutes for such of those drawn in the conscription as could pay for a substitute. While this was so those societies received the conscripts' money, and as it was, of course, the interest of the army authorities to get the full number of men, the men were always provided. But since the law has required the money paid by those who can pay for substitutes to be paid directly into the military chest, it has become the interest of those who control the military chest to pocket the money and put sham soldiers on the rolls. These graziers of Picardy told the *Daily News* correspondent that they could point out many companies which nominally consisted of one hundred men, and could only muster thirty, and as we have said before, they maintained that the average French regiments could not muster much above half their nominal strength. Now, individual statements of this kind, made, as they only could be made, from personal knowledge of a few selected cases, would be utterly worthless as evidence if they did not agree so marvellously with the conspicuous facts of the war. The French have been not only disastrously outnumbered, but their armies have fallen ludicrously short of their nominal strength. Every one who knows anything of the war knows that of the 750,000 men whom the French army should have numbered on a war footing, barely 400,000 fighting soldiers were to be found in France before the great defeats. And if this policy of embezzling the £80 paid by every French conscript as substitute-money has been largely pursued in some regiments, there can be little doubt that it has spread more or less through the whole French army. It is a "real cause"—i. e., one proved to exist, and also one adequate to produce the remarkable effects which have been produced; hence, we may fairly assume it as one of the most probable of all the hypotheses accounting for the French failure. That the same cause—gross corruption—was at work in the Commissariat Department and the departments regulating the supply of chassepots, every one knows. Everywhere the French army has been starved to enrich individuals.

This is the more serious a lesson to us, because pecuniary corruption is the very root of the greatest and most menacing evils in every Anglo-Saxon society. It caused a great proportion of the disasters in the Crimea. It caused enormous waste and many disasters in the American civil war. It still causes the greatest possible political evils in American society. It was certainly at the root of the monstrous waste of our Abyssinian campaign, where the published evidence goes to show, for instance, that a good million sterling was wasted on mules never wanted, or at least never used; that "consuls and vice-consuls received huge commissions for a few weeks' service in procuring mules"—we quote from *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 23d August—that "a large batch of camels was bought at Suez the day after Magdala was known to have fallen;" and generally, that several millions were wasted on what was known to be useless to the expedition, for the gain of various classes and individuals. Unless there be some early and severe check to this sort of canker at the heart of all great organizations, the Germans, who seem at present to be almost completely free from the temptation to corruption, will not only become the masters of Europe, but deserve to be so. No nation can confess more plainly its complete unworthiness to be held of any great account in the political counsels of the world than giving evidence that its average citizens—those whose opinions build up the public life of the State—value their own private interests so far more highly than the public interest that they will cheat the State to serve themselves. It is quite certain that people of this kind do not deserve to belong to a State which exercises a wide control in foreign affairs, and that they take the surest possible means to undermine the very foundations of the controlling power. A temperate, frugal, and laborious Germany, in which every man really honored the State as the true organ of what they call with so much love "the Fatherland," would have every right to what it would certainly soon gain—a predominant influence in Western Europe—if its only rivals were a selfishly and unscrupulously mercantile Great Britain, a false and gasconading France, and an intriguing, wily, pliant Italy. There is no such thing as a great State built up out of a people that is not great. If any sort of corruption pervades public morality, this dry-rot must attack, and sooner or later, as now in France, go far towards ruining the State.

MARCHING TO PARIS.

What Germany will Demand—The Views of Prince Piess.

A correspondent writing from Bar-le-Duc, August 25, says:—

I have just had a half-hour's conversation with Prince Piess, the Inspector-in-Chief of the Krankentragers, or, as we should say, the Ambulance Corps. After some talk about the special department of which his Highness is the head, we began talking about the campaign, and the Prince expressed his opinion very freely.

Correspondent—"How long does your Highness think it will be before we reach Paris?"

Prince Piess—"Oh, in about ten days we shall be there, I fancy; in a fortnight I hope we shall have peace."

Correspondent—"But do you not expect a siege of Paris? There are seven very strong forts which protect the approaches to Paris, let alone the fortifications of the town itself."

Prince Piess—"I do not imagine we shall fire a gun against the forts of Paris. We shall simply invest the city and reduce it by famine. There are only fourteen railroads which supply Paris with food. We shall occupy these at different points, and the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Paris will then be starved into submission."

Correspondent—"But do you not think that the French will fight in order to prevent your getting round to the west of the capital, and so cutting off the communication with Normandy and Brittany—the great feeders of Paris?"

Prince Piess—"Very likely the French will fight. But you were at Gravelotte the other day and saw them driven back into Metz. We shall do the same before Paris."

Correspondent—"What do you imagine will be the conditions of peace proposed by Count Bismarck, supposing your troops enter Paris in triumph or defeat the French in a great battle under its walls?"

Prince Piess—"My dear sir, the plans of Count Bismarck are not for me to seek to penetrate, but none of us Prussians will feel satisfied unless material guarantees against such sudden attacks of France are required and obtained."

Correspondent—"What is understood by material guarantees? Alsace and Lorraine?"

Prince Piess—"No, I do not think we should go as far as that. Strasburg will be a *sine qua non* if we are victorious before Paris. Holding Strasburg, we could threaten France with invasion in case of a new war."

CONQUERORS' HOPES.

The Responsibility of the War—What Germany Expects.

The German *Kreuz-Zeitung* (*Cross Gazette*) says:—"That the guilt of this war rests with France is evident, and it is equally clear that if the arrogance of France is not broken, we shall be exposed to the continual danger of new conflicts. No one can doubt that the nation itself must be punished for this. We have said it is the guilt of the nation, and though the horror excited by the brutal acts of the French makes it difficult for us to distinguish between national guilt and individual crime, our politicians will not forget the principle of modern civilization which forbids hostilities against private persons. But, since we lay the whole responsibility of this war on the French nation, we cannot but demand full compensation for the injury done, as far as it can be estimated in money; and the more firmly we are convinced that France will continue to threaten her neighbors, and to endeavor to obtain the property of others, without being restrained by any scruples except such as arise from doubts as to her own power, the more clear does it become that Germany must demand substantial guarantees for her future security. Money contributions have only reference to injuries which have been sustained; but, to secure ourselves against the return of such dangers, the frontiers of France must be changed so as to render an aggressive war on her part as difficult as possible, and as, by force and cunning, France has obtained, at the expense of Germany, a frontier which pampers her appetite for the possessions of her neighbors, and flatters her evil inclinations by making success appear easy, it seems to us that a healthy and national policy imposes on Germany the duty of reclaiming the provinces of which she has been deprived. This is not a policy of conquest, for we undertook the war purely in self-defense to prevent new portions of our territory being taken from us, and we should be indescribably simple-minded if, instead of making use of the fortune of war, we were to leave the enemy in undisturbed possession of his territories, and with the conviction that he may subject us to an unprovoked attack whenever he will, without suffering anything but a temporary pecuniary loss. If a longing for the Rhine has become almost a monomania among the French, we may perhaps help to restore them to their senses by removing that river quite out of their range of vision. The present war must have taught Europe, even if she was not before aware of the fact, how very difficult it is for other States to avoid being involved in a conflict between France and Germany, and she should therefore show no repugnance to a conclusion of the hostilities which would render the repetition of such an event almost impossible."

RITUALISM.

Opening of the Mission Chapel of St. Sacrament.

The controversy excited in the Church of England during the past few years by the form of worship adopted by what is know as the Ritualistic body of churchmen, has already become a part of the ecclesiastical history of that country. It should then be a matter of little surprise that a question which has so agitated the parent Church in England threatens to form a most important chapter in the history of the Episcopal Church in America. A few months ago the Rev. Joshua D. Bradley, an eminent exponent of ritualism in England, arrived in this city, and consulted with many High Church Episcopal divines as to the possibility of establishing a mission among the poor of this city, after the manner of the ritualists in the city of London. The result of this consultation was the establishment of the Oratory of Saint Sacrament in a large room on the second floor of No. 1285 Broadway, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter supporting it with his influence.

The Oratory was formally opened for divine service yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. A large congregation was present at this early hour, filling the chapel to repletion and listening with marked attention to the words of the ritual and the subsequent remarks of a number of the clergy. Many curious eyes were turned toward the altar, which was placed upon a raised dais and was approachable by steps, as in Roman Catholic churches. In the centre of the altar was a large golden cross, on either side of which were lighted candelabra. A white cloth covered it, and the missal stood upon a gilt frame stand. On the right of the altar stood the little table, with the elements. The services commenced with the singing of the Introit, "Thou feedest thine own people with angel's food," by the choir of Trinity Church, and the priests, clothed in chasubles, with albs and stoles, approached the altar. After the commandments had been intoned, two small boys, clad in black capes over fine white tunics, and wearing scarlet hoods, carried silver trays among the congregation and solicited contributions, apparently with much success. During the offertory the choir sung Spohr's anthem, "As pants the hart." The elements were then consecrated and administered. A period for private prayer ensued, many of the congregation dispersing. In this manner there were services held at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, during which time twelve low masses were given, the celebrants being Fathers Brown, Mine, McCook, Noyes, Paine, Parkman, and Bradley.

At 11 o'clock there was to be a high mass, and scarcely had the 9 o'clock mass ended, when the congregation intending to take part in the most important service of the day began to crowd around the entrance eager to get seats, and soon the hall was uncomfortably crowded. As soon as 11 o'clock arrived Mr. Messiter, of Trinity Church, presiding at the organ, commenced the voluntary, and with its first notes the acolyte, in white surplice and purple satin, bearing aloft a massive cross, appeared at the door of the vestry, followed by Dr. Seymour, in white surplice and crimson stole; two more acolytes in white albs, with red capes, and the celebrant, Father Bradley, wearing a black satin cincture, stole, and crimson silk chasuble, having a golden-embroidered cross upon the back and front. The procession passed in this order to the altar steps, where they stood while the Introit, "Hear my Prayer," was sung by the choir. At its conclusion Father Bradley ascended the Epistle side of the altar and read from the Missal. The Gospel of the day was then read on the left of the altar, the celebrant, with the acolytes, retired to the right of the sanctuary and sat down, while the Rev. Dr. Seymour, of the Theological Seminary, attired in white surplice and black satin, with a scarlet silk stole, proceeded to the reading desk, and taking his text from Acts, 2d chapter and 42d vers: "They continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine of breaking bread and prayers," preached a brief but very elaborate sermon in defense of ritualism. The consecration of the Eucharist then took place, the celebrant going to the communion-table with the chalice and receiving the water and the wine from the hands of two acolytes. Then the host was elevated and the communion was administered. The "Gloria" was chanted, and the washing of the fingers used in consecration followed.

Many of the congregation knelt during the whole service, except while the Gospel was read. The ceremonies lasted over two hours, and the same order of procession was observed retiring as on entering. Mass will be said hereafter in this chapel at 7 A. M. every day. There will be an evening service, commencing at 8 o'clock, every night during the present week. At these evening services there will be preaching by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Dr. Batterson, of St. Clement's, Philadelphia; Father Noyes, of St. Alban's; Father Bradley, Dr. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration; and the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

Letter from Hon. M. B. Lowry—His Views on the Political Situation.

Hon. M. B. Lowry has written a powerful letter to the Republicans of Erie county, from which we extract as follows:—

The men who hold public dignities to enforce measures the occasion for which has passed away are not worthy of public support as they are unequal to the advancing and liberal ideas of a free people. They have held places so long that they act as if the places were made for them and as if they had a hereditary right to administer the government.

These men have outlived their usefulness. Their day has come and they must give way to a new and less acrid scheme of administration, "to secure the blessings of peace and give public tranquility." If they retain possession of the power of the Republican party as its representatives they will destroy that party and bring shame upon its heroic history. The reformation you demand must take place or defeat and death will follow with rapid steps. The country will not tolerate a chronic state of political hatreds and political proscription as the established policy of a free people.

The first necessity of the Government was money. To procure that three measures depending on each other and incidents of each other were adopted. One was a system of national banking, another a system of national loans, and still another a system of national taxation to provide for the interest on those loans. The banks that were then made answered the end of their creation and received their return in large gains to those who owned them. The war has passed away, their public usefulness to the Government has been exhausted, but they remain to enjoy all their enormous privileges without any of their duties. From institutions of national convenience they have degenerated into private offices, broker shops, and become, under color of public authority, instruments of extortion. They are a public nuisance that must and shall be abated. Day by day these and other gigantic monopolies impoverish and degrade our people. As the great Andrew Jackson said, when resisting abuse, by the power of these men and their machines, "the rich become richer and poor poorer." Our fields and great cities are filled with a mass of laborers who create wealth to be despoiled of it by these artificial instruments, once needed for the public good, now the private property of grasping and overbearing men who amass wealth to abuse power and to demoralize the social tone by their vulgar ostentation and luxurious living. The rows of stately palaces with their gorgeous chambers of velvet and gold that embellish the centres of commerce are the fruits of your labor that pass from you to the merchant and are in turn seized by the money lenders who control these national banks, who lend at usurer's rates in panics created by themselves, and thus dishonestly acquire estates that never should exist in a free country. The evil influence of these corporations has helped to debauch both political parties.

As a part of the system of taxation certain remedies were provided by the law to secure their collection. What has been the result? To the horror and terror of the community, and in open violation of all established ideas of private rights, that law has been converted into an instrument of the most intolerable oppression. Spies and informers infest the community and invade the privacy of every man's business—spies and informers who share the forfeitures they occasion by their lawless seizures. Prosecuting officers, who swell their incomes in the same way and by large bills of costs, arrest innocent men, accuse them, indict them, and if they cannot privately compound with them, commit them as criminals for innocent and ignorant acts of omission in the prosecution of their business. The courts of the United States are disgraced by the trial of reputable and industrious men charged with the crime of ignorance in the manner of keeping books of account, when they were kept after the form furnished by the Government officers themselves. To misplace stamps ignorantly and innocently a few inches out of a designated spot has become a crime. Those who should have been protected by the law have been persecuted by the law. The small dealers and poor unpracticed and uneducated men have been the sufferers. They are ruined by fines and disgraced by punishments such as, thank God, were unknown in this free land, and such as, when inflicted in England, produced the revolt that brought Charles the First to the block. The rich leaders of the whisky ring, the wealthy robber of the public treasury, are screened by the artful knowledge of expert bookkeepers and the superserviceable protection of corrupted officials. The poor and honest are punished; the rich and cunning have immunity.

I cannot, I fear, take up this nomination without exposing the cause of reform to the reproach of personal ambition and a thirst for office. I am just about to lay down one office that I feel I have filled with a just regard to public duty and faithfully to my party. Should I now at once seek after another I would appear to do so from a lust of place and power. I must not only feel in my conscience, as I do, that I am not and have not been led by such unworthy motives, but I must also appear before men by my conduct to serve for the sake of the cause and not for my own sake. Reflecting and reconsidering thus, I am glad that circumstances have permitted me to retract my letter of acceptance without slighting you and your generous offer to support me, and without exposing the sacred cause of reform to unmerited reproach.

THE MASSACRE AT TIEN-TSIN.

Fuller Details of the Horrible Barbarities of the Chinese Mob—Dreadful Outrages upon the Sisters of Charity—One Hundred Orphan Children Burnt Alive.

We have already published the principal facts connected with the inhuman massacre on the 21st of June by a Chinese mob at Tien-tsin of the French Consul, a number of other French subjects, including several priests and the Sisters of Charity attached to the French hospital of the city. The London *Standard* publishes a private letter, written from Cheefoo, June 30, in which the barbarities practised on the fatal day of the massacre are fully depicted. After telling how the French Consul, M. Fontanier, M. Thomassin, an attache of the consulate, and his wife, and two Catholic priests were murdered, the letter proceeds to give details of the sanguinary sequel to these crimes.

THE WRETCHED DEATHS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The mob, led on by soldiers, set fire to the consulate and the church of the Catholic mission, and burnt all the other inmates who could not escape. Simultaneously with the assault on the French consulate, the mob and soldiers surrounded the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity. Having set fire to a portion of the building, they entered the gates and dragged all the Sisters of Charity out into the street. There they stripped them naked, exposed them to the public gaze, plucked out their eyes, cut off their breasts, ripped them open, dragged out their hearts, and deliberately cut them in pieces and divided portions of their flesh amongst the infuriated mob. No European witnessed these outrages of humanity save the poor victims, who, in presence of each other, passed through the terrible ordeal, and perished without hope of release, and without any support in that extreme hour of misery and torment save their confidence in a merciful God, whose behests they have endeavored to fulfil amongst a barbarous people at the peril of their lives. Chinese spectators of that bloody scene relate other horrors perpetrated on the innocent ladies that cannot be mentioned. The lady superioress of the hospital, it is related, was cut in twain while yet alive. God alone and the sisters know what they endured of agony and bodily sufferings. Their modesty outraged, their purity defiled, their poor frail frames torn asunder, their blood scattered, and their lives destroyed by savages whose murderous rage inflicted all those and other outrages amidst a scene of horror that alone would be terrible to encounter. One short hour sufficed to extinguish those noble martyrs of charity. Their labor of love amongst the poor of Tien-tsin for six years was thus crowned in bitterness and earthly shame by the very people whom they had succored and fed and clothed and tended in the hour of sickness and pestilence.

BURNING OF THE ORPHANS ALIVE.

No sooner had the mob and the soldiers glutted their thirst for human blood on the unfortunate sisters, than they burned the entire hospital. Nearly one hundred children, who had been received into the orphanage attached to the hospital, perished in the flames. The mutilated members of the dead sisters were thrown into the burning ruins, and thus, together with the little children they were charitably nurturing, was the holocaust completed.

HOW MR. AND MME. PROTOPOPOFF WERE KILLED.

Such a tale of horrors would suffice, but more still remains to be told. Mr. N. Protopopoff, a Russian merchant, with his wife, to whom he had only been married two days, were met in the town of Tien-tsin by the same infuriated mob and soldiery, and attacked with spears and swords. Mr. Protopopoff fell almost immediately, and was cruelly murdered. His wife, who was on a spirited horse, fled for her life, but being repulsed from the road, turned back, and attempted to leap an open sewer in the town. She fell with her horse, but, extricating herself, hid for a few minutes in the sewer, until she was dragged out and killed by the mob. The bodies of these two Russians were thrown into the sewer, and afterwards recovered by their friends. They had been stripped naked, and had been subjected to most barbarous usage.

THE SAD DEATH OF MADAME CHALMAISON.

A French merchant, M. Chalmaison, hearing that the Sisters of Charity were being attacked, tried to get near the hospital to defend them, but he was caught in the street and hacked to pieces. His wife, on hearing of her husband's death, fled to the house of a native Christian and remained there till night, when, disguised in a Chinese dress, she ventured to her house, thinking to see the body of her dead husband. After a fruitless search she endeavored to get back to the Chinese house, but being discovered by some of Chung How's trained troops (the Chung How Rifles), she was killed by them in the street.

SLAUGHTER OF FRIENDLY NATIVES.

About fifty Cantonese men, who were suspected of being on intimate terms with the Europeans, were murdered during the excitement, and even towards the end of the day some miscreants were prowling about the foreign settlement. One of them was taken with a loaded pistol, and he confessed that he had been sent to kill some of the Europeans in the customs service.

THE FRENCH MINISTER DETAINED AT PEKIN.

What the French authorities will do is wrapped in the future. The Count de Rochechouard, the French Charge d'Affaires at Pekin, by last accounts, is detained at the imperial capital. Some report that the Chinese Emperor will not allow him to leave Pekin, as they declare they have no power to protect him from being murdered, either on the road or at Tien-tsin, by the same assassins who have already killed so many of his compatriots. Whether the French Charge d'Affaires is detained for other motives it is difficult to state. Possibly his departure is feared lest he should take immediate steps for a retribution for the fearful blow inflicted on French prestige in China, and that by keeping him at Pekin time may be gained to soften down the painful impressions caused by the late massacre. A short time will bring the French admiral to the scene of the catastrophe, and unless the most summary and complete humiliation be imposed on the Chinese Government, French influence will have ceased in China from the 21st of June, when so much of her innocent blood was shed by her triumphant enemies.

THE CHINESE GOVERNOR OF TIEN-TSIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRE.

There was no available force at Tien-tsin for the defense of British property or life. Chung How had been requested four consecutive days previously by the British Consul to take precautionary measures to avert the outbreak, or afford protection, and he never even vouchsafed to answer to these important official requisitions made to him as the chief authority of Tien-tsin. Upon Chung How doubtless rests the responsibility and blame of the whole of this murderous insurrection, and it is to be hoped that condign punishment will be inflicted on him for his connivance at the slaughter of so many innocent persons.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND MUST EXACT VENGEANCE.

The horror of the outrage is only equalled by the treachery of the Chinese Government, and sooner or later the Emperor himself will have to answer the indignant forces of France, and it is to be hoped of England also, for the gross breach of humanity that has no parallel in modern times.

—Among the bequests of the late John Nesmith, of Lowell, Massachusetts, is one leaving $250,000 to that city for the benefit of the poor.

—English magistrates are getting unusually severe. A man was recently committed to prison for two months for playing a game of "pitch and toss" in an "isolated part of the parish."

—A merchant at Trempeleau, Wis., had a narrow escape from death recently. While sitting at his desk he heard a strange noise, and jumped up just in time to save himself from being bitten by a rattlesnake four feet seven inches in length.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Paris in a State of Siege.

Railway Trains Attacked.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

St. Domingo Advices.

Highly Important.

Critical Position of Diaz

From the Pacific Coast.

Gens. Sherman and Schofield

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York Temperance Convention

Fatal Railway Accidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italians at Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—From despatches received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully followed.

A National Parliament.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—After the occupation of the Papal States Italy will instantly summon a national Parliament to be chosen by universal suffrage.

Another Battle Reported.

LATER.—FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—A collison occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, five kilometres from the city of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side.

The Italian headquarters on Thursday were fourteen kilometres out from Rome.

General Bixio has reached Coronto, near Civita. Vecchia and doubtless Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to day.

These are walled towns, 25 miles south of Rome.

The gensdarmes, custom-house officers, and people fraternize with the Italians, who are received with acclamations.

Railway Trains Near Paris Attacked.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is reported that the railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and today were attacked and captured by the Prussians. Several passengers on board were killed and wounded. After to-day communications with Paris will be uncertain.

The Army of the Loire.

All the regular troops, as well as the Franc Tireurs, have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian Army of the Loire.

Bazaine's Army

is well supplied with provisions at Metz. The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

Railway Travel Suspended.

PARIS, Sept. 16—Noon.—The Prussians having captured the railroad train at Senlis, travel in that direction stops immedietely.

15,000 Prussians are at Joinville.

Russia Declines Mediation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Times* of this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting latest intelligence on the question of mediation:—

Russia declines all further effort for mediation.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England as defeating the French hope for armed intervention.

Alsace and Lorraine.

Germany demands the session of Alsace and Lorraine.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 16—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92⅝. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112¾; Great Western, 23⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 77,000 bales, including 8000 for export and 7000 on speculation. The stock in port is 490,000 bales, including 168,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, including 10,000 bales American.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tallow is dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 16—2 P. M.—American securities steady. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾. Railways steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—2:30 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower. Stock of Cotton afloat, 386,000 bales, including 17,000 bales of American. California Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s.; red Western, 8s. 3d.@8s. 5d.; red amber, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters, including 32,500 of American.

LONDON, Sept. 16—2:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed dull at £61. Spirits of Petroleum heavy at 1s. 1d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52f.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Critical Position of Diaz.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A private letter from a partisan of Cabral, dated at St. Thomas August 31, says the position of Baez is critical. Cabral has confided the Southern lines to Generals Marcas and Adon Aidozando Brothers, while he joins General Pimental in the North. General Hungria, Minister of War under Baez, has resigned, on account of a quarrel with Baez and not because of ill health as reported.

Baez's Deception.

The deception practiced by Baez has caused many of his former friends to become enemies, and he has caused the arrest of some of the Cabral party who favor annexation. The writer predicts that Baez will be overthrown before October 1st.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Honors to Sherman and Schofield.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The ball last night at the Lick House, in honor of Generals Sherman and Schofield, was a magnificent affair. The army and navy were largely represented.

The California and Oregon Railroad

is completed to Loto Station, fifteen miles north of Cluco. Northern travel is now principally by railroad.

Governor Wood's Message.

Governor Wood on Wednesday presented his biennial message to the Oregon Legislature. Governor Grover was inaugurated to-day.

Anti-Chinese Movement.

A bill to discourage Chinese immigration has been introduced in the Legislature.

Nevada Politics.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Major L. R. Bradley for Governor and Frank Denver for Lieutenant-Governor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Temperance Convention at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 16.—A convention of temperance men, held in this city yesterday afternoon, decided to organize in Broome county an anti-dram shop party, and appointed a committee to adopt a candidate from the party nominees, or if such were not satisfactory to name new candidates. In the evening the Rev. William Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, addressed a meeting at Freeman's Hall in favor of a thorough organization.

Railroad Accidents.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—James Hayes, a fireman on the locomotive attached to the steamboat express train from the west, fell from the train about four miles from the city yesterday morning and was killed. He leaves a family.

A man named Joseph Gaynor was yesterday run over and fatally injured by a locomotive on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

CRICKET.

Philadelphia vs. New York—The Grand Match Between the Young America and St. George Clubs—The New Yorkers Badly Beaten.

The well-known Young America Club, of Philadelphia—the crack cricket club of the country—arrived in town yesterday, and at noon began play with the time-honored "Dragon Slayers" of the St. George Club, of this city. The first game between them this season was played in Philadelphia in June last, when the America eleven defeated the English party with six wickets to fall. The contest of yesterday was the return match, and the result promises to be the most signal defeat of our city club known in the history of their organization.

The Young Americas began play at noon yesterday, the St. George eleven sending them to the bat, and before the third wicket had fallen the American batsmen had run up a score of over 90 runs. Afterward the average of scoring was materially lessened, the St. George eleven fielding finely and bowling with better effect; but they could not prevent their expert adversaries from running up the handsome total of 145, of which Harry Newhall and Bissier contributed 100, the former scoring 64, in fine style, and the latter 36. The next best score was Robert Newhall's 18. This was a good beginning, and the St. George party did not look very sanguine of success when they took their turn at the bat; but they did not anticipate quite such a Waterloo defeat as the score of their first inning inaugurated, for, singular to relate, the St. George eleven retired for the small score of 45, their fifth wicket falling for 10 only. This obliged them to follow their inning, and six wickets in their second inning fell for only 13, when they made a stand, and when their seventh had fallen they had scored 52 runs. This still left them 48 to get to save a defeat in one inning, and this score they hope to obtain to-day, the game being appointed to be resumed at 11 A. M. We append the first inning's play on each side:—

YOUNG AMERICA.		ST. GEORGE.	
W. Johns, c. Bance, b. Norley	0	Bance, c. D. Newhall	
H. L. Newhall, b. Norley	0	b. C. Newhall	2
J. Lange, c. Bance, b. Norley	64	B. B. Cooper, b. C. Newhall	0
Bussier, b. Norley	36	Fortun, b. D. Newhall	4
D. Newhall, c. and b. Napier	0	Stead, b. C. Newhall	0
Carpenter, b. Napier	7	Norley, c. Johns, b. D. Newhall	0
C. Newhall, c. and b. Norley	0	Carpenter, c. G. Newhall, b. D. Newhall	1
Pease, c. and b. Napier	1	Napier, b. D. Newhall	8
B. Newhall, c. and b. Norley	18	Gordon, c. G. Newhall, b. D. Newhall	3
Stocker, not out	2	Brown, c. R. Newhall, b. D. Newhall	3
G. Newhall, run out	0	Butterfield, c. Lange, b. C. Newhall	4
Byes, 6: leg-byes, 3	9	Cater, not out	0
		Leg byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1	5
Total	145	Total	45

—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

The local money market retains its stringent features, and an active revival at the Stock board, to effect which strong efforts are being made, would cause much distress among business men, as a further advance in rates for loans would be inevitable. There is an average demand for money to-day, and at the banks this exceeds largely the amount of funds at their disposal without trespassing on their reserves. The poverty of the banks necessarily adds to the activity of the street, and rates there are almost nominal. The range for call loans is still 5@6 per cent., and for first-class mercantile paper 6@9 per cent.

Gold is free from speculative movement, and the premium ranges between 114 and 114⅛. The tendency is slightly upward.

Government bonds attracted very little attention in this market, but prices are still on the advance.

At the Stock Board there was a moderate business, and prices were higher. City sixes sold at 101¾ for the new issue, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 90⅞.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 48⅝@48¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania at 59½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45⅝; and Lehigh Valley at 58⅝@58¾.

In the rest of the list the only sale was in Academy of Music at 100.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AS A LABOR REFORMER.

From the N. Y. Times.

"Capital and labor are partners, not enemies," says Mr. Wendell Phillips. This illustration of the affinity cannot be called felicitous. "It is a shame to our Christianity and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread." The fact does not imply antagonism between wealth and poverty, but it does imply some fundamental injustice in the distribution of the rewards of labor, the statement of which in this invidious way is not favorable to the idea of partnership. "Of course there must be irregularities," innocently admits Mr. Phillips himself, in the position of the fortunate mortal he describes; but he desires to see a nearer approach to equality of condition, and would have those who share his views organize a political party, and so acquire an influence in legislation. "I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much—leaned most unfairly—to the side of capital," is Mr. Phillips' presentation of an evil which he would have workingmen remedy by the exercise of the ballot.

We obtain this glimpse of Mr. Phillips' philosophy from his letter to the Massachusetts labor reformers, whose candidate for the Governorship he has consented to be. It is quite clear that there is nothing forced or unnatural in the relationship. The time may come when labor, intrenched behind the ballot-box, will exact an adjustment of little social "irregularities" somewhat inimical to Mr. Phillips' riches; but, in the meantime, his opinions and the opinions of the so-called labor reformers are identical. The State Convention which nominated him simply carried out the programme of the National Convention which recently assembled at Cincinnati. Two ideas underlie the whole movement. One, that labor suffers wrongfully from the action of capital; the other that this wrong is aggravated by legislation, and may be rectified by the use of party agencies. There is more demagogism than truth at the bottom of both notions.

The condition of labor is not, in all respects, what it should be. It is weak, compared with capital, and, in the distribution of rewards, it too often receives less than its rightful share. The economy which would secure to industry a larger proportion of its products has received comparatively little attention. Mill touches it timidly; Ruskin, who grasps it dogmatically, merges a grave problem into the ridiculous. Socialism of the Democratic type has made war upon capital, instead of endeavoring to utilize it; and trades unions, still less scientific, have squandered resources that should have made some forms of labor prosperous, in irritating and profitless strikes. The Rochdale Corporationists alone have led the way in ameliorating, practically, some of the evils from which working men suffer; and the quiet arrangements which have here and there made capital and labor really partners by adding to the wages of labor a percentage of the profits realized by capital, indicate the most feasible method of reconciling interests that are too often in seeming antagonism. Two or three establishments in this city have done on a small scale what Yorkshire colliery proprietors have tested with so much satisfaction; but the main body of employers pursue the old path, and the main body of workmen still rely upon occasional suspension of work as a means of securing better pay. So in regard to co-operation. We hear of co-operation on a very small scale as applied to certain branches of business, but little or nothing of it is seen in those relations to trade which augment the purchasing power of the money earned by labor.

Of these practical agencies for bettering the condition of industry, the professed labor reformers say not a word. The Cincinnati Convention spent days in discussing crazy political theories, but not a single hour in maturing plans of co-operation, or in devising means for promoting the percentage arrangement between employers and employed. And the Massachusetts Convention, instead of considering what forms of amelioration are best suited to the circumstances of this country, and how best to profit by them, carried out the Cincinnati precepts by organizing a new political party, under the leadership of Wendell Phillips.

The leadership is characteristic of the party. We credit Mr. Phillips with sincerity and earnestness in his opinions on the labor question; but his letter of acceptance proves conclusively how utterly he fails to comprehend the needs of labor, or the measures adapted to its condition. What might not such an orator effect, if he employed his power and opportunities in demonstrating to capital the dangers which attend the supposition of its hostility to labor, and the mutual advantages of generous consideration in the distribution of profits! What a stimulus might he not impart to self-helping movements among working men by presenting the benefits of organized colonization in the West, and of practical co-operation in the East! In these directions there is a field for exertion which might call into activity his gifts of speech, and kindle as with fire his philanthropic impulses. But Mr. Phillips is not practical—and, therefore, like other visionaries, he is mischievous. Ruskin's vagaries are harmless—the man who would limit the power of accumulation and define the boundaries of expenditure is laughed at for his pains. Mr. Phillips' crotchets are of a different nature. He has an inkling of what Christianity and civilization should achieve, but has far more faith in the potency of legislation. He is a labor reformer after the model constructed at Cincinnati. The power of capital he would cut down, and the power and prosperity of labor he would enlarge—all by act of Congress. He is a reformer of the Wat Tyler sort.

But why is he not more explicit? How he proposed to reform the condition of the freedmen, we already know. He insisted that Congress should give every man fifty acres of land, and a mule and implements to work it, and subsistence until the crops were garnered. Is he not bound to tell Massachusetts what he will do if chosen Governor? By what legislation does he propose to check the insolence of capital and enlarge the recompense of labor? Will he order the execution of usurers, and fix the price of bread by proclamation? As the candidate of the prohibitionists, he will of course undertake the regulation of men's appetites, and as the representative of labor reform he will not rest contented until he has made the employed as well off as the employer. The task is a difficult one, we must admit. But who can limit the scope of legislation if Wendell Phillips be allowed to shape the enactments?

THE BASES OF A TRUE PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is natural that our people should warmly sympathize with the French in their sudden and overwhelming calamities, since they have shaken off the rule of the usurping despot who so recklessly dragged them into an unjust and desolating war. We ardently wish them a good deliverance from the grave perils that environ them; but this must not lead us into injustice to Germany. And we are unjust to her if we demand that she shall surrender the conquests that have cost her so dearly, and retire from France without indemnity for the past or security for the future. Should we be likely to do that if we stood in her shoes?

Leaving the question of a pecuniary indemnity wholly out of sight, let us give due consideration to the German claim of territorial protection against another such assault as has just been so overwhelmingly repelled.

The natural physical boundary between France and Germany is the crest of the Vosges Mountains, and not the river Rhine. These mountains, which are great natural barriers, formed the actual boundary, until France, under Louis XIV, about 180 years ago, by conquest, annexed the German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine (or, as they were then called, Elsass and Lotharingen), in a war which had no other excuse than the French monarch's ambition. Napoleon I followed this up by conquering and annexing the present Rhenish provinces of Prussia, which were restored to her when that disturber of the peace of Europe was overthrown. Of these provinces, France had possession only for thirteen years; yet, ever since she was compelled to give them up by the settlement of her boundary by the other nations of Europe, she has been constantly reiterating her claim, as if she had a natural and inherent right to them. This preposterous claim, which has no foundation except in national vanity and ambition, has been stimulated in every conceivable way by Napoleon III during the whole period of his reign, until the French people have been brought to believe that they have really a right to this territory and to the Rhine as a boundary; and the last card played by the now fallen Emperor for the preservation of his dynasty was the inauguration of a popular war for the acquisition of it. That he was right in supposing that such a war would be popular among his people, appears from the fact that all classes in France have united in giving it support. There has rarely been an instance of more marked unanimity in any scheme of conquest on the part of any people than was exhibited in this instance from the very outset, if we may judge from the fact that no voice in France was raised against it, and the statement of the Emperor himself, recently, that he was driven into the war by the popular sentiment of France. Germany, and especially Prussia, has had reason to know and appreciate the danger of this insatiate desire of the French to augment their power by the conquest and annexation of German territory. It is not an affair of to-day—it is two centuries old. In 1714, Prince Eugene of Savoy, the distinguished general and statesman, expressed his views in language which has since become prophetic. "I know," he said, "only too well, that henceforth the political peace of Europe will be constantly endangered; that a *peace with France will never be true;* for it may easily be supposed that hereafter France will go still further, and claim the Rhine as a boundary." No one felt the danger of this aggressive spirit on the part of the French more deeply than Frederick the Great, and his political and strategical view as a statesman and a general was that the Vosges range, and not the Rhine, was the natural boundary of Germany. "The heights of Wasgau" (in the Vosges chain), he said, "are the Thermopylæ of Germany;" and how important this natural boundary of Germany is for her preservation and security may be inferred from the remarkable words of the Emperor Charles V:—"If Vienna and Strasburg were at the same time in danger from an enemy, and I could save but one of them, I would sacrifice Vienna to secure Strasburg."

Of all the countries of Germany, Prussia has been the one the most exposed to a war on the part of France as sudden and unexpected as this one has been, and has consequently been compelled, especially since the downfall of Napoleon I, to keep herself in a state of armed preparation. She has been compelled to convert her whole male population into an army, and for half a century to maintain a system by which every man might be disciplined and ready, in her defense, to act as a soldier at a moment's warning.

That she was wise in so doing, the commencement of this causeless war has shown. True, it has proved disastrous to the people who began it. They have not realized what they anticipated—the certain conquest and annexation of a part of Prussia. They have been met, not by Prussia alone, but by the uprising against them of all Germany; and now, when their armies, instead of crossing the German frontier, are hurled back upon their own soil, their leading captains outgeneraled, the Emperor a prisoner, and a victorious army *en route* for Paris, they depose the Emperor, to whose audacious and autocratic rule they had submitted for eighteen years, and establish a republic. Is it to be expected that the Confederated German States, having forty millions of people, after the enormous sacrifices which they have made to counteract and defeat the ambitious designs of France, will withdraw their armies and return to Germany without any security for the future, because Napoleon is no longer in power and the French people have taken the initiatory steps to establish a republic? The Germans know, by a bitter experience of two centuries, that France—republican or monarchical—will again repeat, if she can, what she has done three times already; and every man in the German ranks feels that—now that they have conquered the armies of this incessant disturber of the peace of Europe, by an united effort and with a vigor and celerity almost without a parallel in the history of the world—their work will be unfinished and their enormous outlay and sacrifice of life will be attended by no positive results until they have restored to Germany that natural physical boundary of which she was originally deprived by the aggressions of the French. When Germany was distracted and divided by religious wars two centuries ago, France seized that opportunity to invade Germany and possess herself of that portion of it which constitutes the natural physical barrier between the two nations. By this acquisition she secured the means of perpetually annoying Germany, and of disturbing and dividing it with a view to the ultimate subjugation of the Germans, and of making herself the mistress of Europe. She has attempted this under Louis XIV, Napoleon I, and Napoleon III, and has been successful in part when Germany was weakened by its division into separate, jealous, and often hostile States; but now that the German people, from a sense of their common danger, have become united into a confederated and compact nationality, it is no longer possible for France to carry out this long-cherished scheme of conquest; and, now that Germany has it in her power, she would be unmindful of her own interest and insensible to the advantage of her present position if she did not restore the former physical boundary between herself and France, which is the best security for the national integrity of each country. With what show of justice, we may ask, can the United States or its people say to the people of Germany, "You should not do this?" With about as much justice as the people of England declared that we ought to let the Confederate States form a separate government; because they—that is, their governing class—desired it.

THE REVENGE OF A REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. World.

All accounts agree in representing the people of Paris as filled with a deep and genuine sense of gratitude by the cordial and courageous way in which the republic of the United States has held out the hand of sisterly recognition and of frank goodwill to the newborn republic of France. It cannot be doubted that this action of the American people—an action forced upon even so sluggish and unsympathetic a soul as that of President Grant by the vigorous and vehement instinct of freedom in a free nation's very life-blood—will greatly advance our reputation, and elevate the nature as well as extend the scope of American influence throughout the world. For, while it must command for us even from the most bigoted enemies of democracy that respect which is always yielded to nations as to men who have what the French call "the courage of their opinions," it must also stir the hearts of the multitude in every country by its obvious disinterestedness and magnanimity. It is not a homage paid to a powerful and prosperous, but a helpful God-speed given to an overmatched and imperilled cause. The Germans themselves can find no fault with it; for the same attitude of power and of independence which makes their recognition by the United States a source of hope and joy to the French republicans in their distress and danger, made the flag of the United States a symbol of safety and shelter to the German subjects deserted by their diplomatic representatives in Paris on the outbreak of the war. And to recognize the republic in any country of Europe is to strengthen the faith and hope of republicans in every country of Europe. No intelligent German who understands the secret of that marvellous national progress and prosperity by which, as by a brilliant beacon-fire, so many thousands of his countrymen are yearly encouraged to escape from the limitations of European to the opportunities of American life, can possibly hope for any permanent good to accrue to Germany from this terrible conflict, unless it shall secure for German liberty in the future as firm a basis as for German unity in the present. Were the German armies to withdraw from conquered France armies only, flushed not with new and generous conceptions of duty but only with a mere arrogant sense of power, their victories in the field would be their country's undoing, not its deliverance. It is to Germany, then, as well as to France, a matter of genuine thankfulness that there exists in the world one great and powerful government of the people which fears not to speak its mind to friend or foe, and in which the haughtiest nations of the Old World are compelled to recognize a state inspired by other hopes and ruled by other principles than theirs.

The moral dignity of the attitude taken up by the United States in the existing European war may be regarded, indeed, as a great lesson to mankind in this, that it is the republic's revenge upon the Old World for all the attempts of European Governments, both overt and covert, to break down its power and blast its hopes during the great ordeal of the civil war. Upon the Imperial Government of France in particular, how completely and yet how nobly has this revenge of the republic been taken! Five short years ago the Imperial Government had engaged France and the honor of France—not indeed with the assent of the people of France, but none the less thoroughly for that—in an expedition the inevitable result of which, had it succeeded, must have been to hamper and limit the movements of the United States, to diminish our freedom of national greatness and glory. Had that expedition succeeded, the sympathy which America to-day extends to France would have been of infinitely less worth than now it is. It failed; and now that France, in her turn, is in the throes of a struggle for her very life, the people whose power the arms of France were so foolishly and so shortsightedly employed to curb gives France the only kindly, just, and generous words which fall upon her ears from any of the mightier nations of the world. Our national revenge upon England is not less complete; for, if England holds to-day but an abject and contemptible position in those affairs of Europe through which she once moved with the step of an Amazonian queen, it is mainly because she trembles at the most distant risk of bringing down upon herself in the season of our power and success the wrath which she earned in the season of our difficulty and our danger. Without a blow struck in anger—nay, without the prospect of striking such a blow, which it would be mere madness on the part of any state in Europe to invite from us—the United States to-day receive, in the recognition which every State in Europe yields of our national dignity, justice, and superiority, the fullest amends which a nation can ask or history can accord for all the carping, captiousness, hostility, and distrust of the past. Whatever the traditional sympathies of our foreign population may be with one or another of the now contending European States, they will prove themselves but little worthy of the great privileges which they here enjoy if they allow those sympathies for a moment to rise into comparison even in their minds with their obligations and their love to the mighty nation which has adopted them and set them free.

CLOSE OF THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The coroner's jury charged with investigating the Nathan murder were called together on Wednesday, and formally rendered a verdict of death from wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dog," in the hands of some persons to them unknown. The jury also recommend among other things that the reward for the arrest of the murderer be modified so as to include immunity from prosecution for an accomplice or accessory, if there should be such, provided he gives all the knowledge relative to the crime in his possession. This recommendation is a very sensible one, and it is not creditable to the shrewdness or zeal of our authorities that such action has not been taken long ago. The terrible struggle that must have ensued at the murder of Mr. Nathan, the blood splashed high up on the wall, the broken fingers of the murdered man, the disordered condition of the room, and the fact that Mr. Nathan himself was a streng old man determined to sell his life dearly, all indicate that more than one person was engaged in the terrible strife. One man could not have battered the old man's head and body so cruelly while that old man's fingers were at his throat and come off scot free. The immense reward that has been so long unclaimed will certainly not induce the murderer, if there was only one, to give himself up—to lay down his life, in fact, for the money—nor will it induce an accomplice, if there were more than one, to surrender up himself with his comrade, unless there is full immunity guaranteed for himself. The two are bound together now by the closest ties of mutual interest. Their lives depend on their secrecy and they are faithful to one another. But the proposed compromise with the least guilty will demoralize both of them. They will each dread and doubt the other. If there was but the one murderer the proffered immunity will not make him keep his secret more closely than he keeps it now. If there were two, the assured safety from punishment, the terrible dread of his companion's treachery, the pangs of conscience, and the forty-seven thousand dollars reward, will drive the less guilty one, sooner or later, to a confession. As it stands now, the inquest ended, the Nathan case remains an example of the utter inefficiency of our detective police. Like the Burdell and Rogers murders it will always loom up as a black horror, the mystery of which nothing but the terrors of a deathbed may unravel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 714 WALNUT Street. 1 3§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

DRY GOODS.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL,

On the first intimation of HOSTILITIES, went into the market and bought largely of GOODS likely to be affected.
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD PLAIN SILKS,
GOOD BLACK MOHAIR,
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
MUHLHAUSEN PRINTS,
FOREIGN WOOLLENS,
LYONS VELVETS,
LEIPSIC PLAIDS,
DRESDEN WOOLLENS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BERLIN SHAWLS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
LACE HDKFS.,
VALENCIENNES LACES. [9 12 mwf3m
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, Etc. Etc.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES

AT

Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANdria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Hercules

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
9 10 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
9 8 § PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octt. 1, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday September 17, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, September 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 18, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, September 23.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YOR via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 23 6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 142 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The International Union of Locomotive Firemen commenced their fifth annual convention yesterday at the hall, Broad and Arch streets. There were present delegates from all parts of the Union as well as Canada. N. H. Hoffmann, Grand Master, presided, and F. F. Shaffer acted as Secretary. The proceedings were opened with an address, giving the views of the President on the objects of the convention, after which the credentials of delegates were examined. This occupied most of the day. The business will be continued this morning.

—An adjourned meeting of the New Buildings Commission was held yesterday, Mayor Fox in the chair, and E. G. Woodward acting as Secretary. There were present, besides the Mayor, Messrs. Fox, Rice, Cassidy, Wetherill, Gray, Cattell, Stokley, Cuyler, Perkins, and Wagner. The commitee on the best mode of providing plans, in accordance with the act of Assembly, presented resolutions on the subject, which were adopted with amendments. Mr. John McArthur was chosen as the architect for the new public buildings.

—A game of base ball was played yesterday between the Olympic Club, of Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia, of this city, on the grounds at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. It resulted in favor of the Olympics, by a score of 25 runs to 17.

—Yesterday morning John Perry, better known as "Oyster Jack," died at his residence in West Philadelphia. The deceased was well known in sporting circles. His death was caused by congestion of the brain.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the roof of the building No. 337 South Front street was damaged slightly by fire.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114⅛.

—Ex-Collector Bailey's bondsmen are to be prosecuted.

—The Inter-State Fair at Pittsburg is pronounced a great success.

—Secretary Cox, who has been in Washington all the summer, has left the city for a short vacation.

—The American Pharmaceutical Convention adjourned in Baltimore yesterday to meet next year in St. Louis.

—A quarantine of twenty-five days has been established at Galveston on all vessels from New Orleans and Brashear City.

—The boat race between the "Tyne" (English) and "St. John's" (Canadian) crews was rowed yesterday at Montreal, and resulted in a victory for the English rowers.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Mass Meeting in the Fifteenth Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held under the auspices of the Democratic Campaign Club of the Fifteenth ward, at Broad and Coates street, last evening. Colonel Edmund Randall was chosen Chairman, and the other officers were appointed as follows:—Vice-Presidents—Charles Hensil, John Lawrence, Samuel E. Bright, James Van Osten, and John Murray. Secretaries—Benjamin Harper, Joseph Bond, Samuel W. Randall, and Lewis Pigeon. The first speaker was Colonel Randall. He congratulated those present on the improved condition of the Democratic party, which, he said, was not only a unit in organization but a unit in principle. He referred to the disorderly conventions of the radical party, and said that the Democratic conventions were carried on in harmony and with a spirit of wisdom. The candidates placed before the people were gentlemen of integrity and standing in the community, and in the make-up of the ticket the soldier had not been forgotten. The party in the Fourth district saw fit not to make a nomination for Congress, but Judge Kelley, the radical nominee, was about to meet a foeman worthy of his steel in the person of William B. Thomas, who has been identified with the interests of this city and State for a number of years. He is presented to the people as a fit person to represent the district in Congress. Colonel Randall referred to the course of Judge Kelley in Congress, and denounced his actions and measures.

Colonel Randall's remarks were received with great applause.

General Thomas said that he was present by invitation of the young Democracy of the Fifteenth ward, and he was glad of the opportunity to address such a class of citizens. He would wait to see if the Republican party extended to him a similar invitation. He claimed the right to address both parties, as he was an independent candidate before the people for Congress from the Fourth district. He felt certain that he occupied as high a position as any other citizen in this community, and he had no doubt that voters considered it a high compliment to be asked to vote for a man who has not been nominated by any clique or party. The speaker referred to the contest in the Second district, and said that the citizens there were in a great predicament—they were waiting for Covode or Hill to say who they should vote for. General Thomas denounced such party feeling, and deplored the present condition of the free voters in that section of the city. He only hoped that an independent candidate was in the field there, for the sake of the dignified voters. He (the speaker) stood before the people in an imposing attitude. He appeared without the endorsement of any nominating convention, and he occupied an independent position, because the party with which he had labored for thirty-five years, the party of principle, and which was above corruption, had fallen into corruption and the people were forced to look in another direction. That party, said Mr. Thomas, must be purified. The Republican papers except the *Press*, the editor of which has the party too closely drawn around his neck, have for a long time past been denouncing the leaders of the party—the Legislature of the State, who are the exponents of the party. They have denounced that body as the most corrupt of any in the country. If the voters of this district or any other do not want to be identified with the Legislature of the past two years, they must seek redress by simply acting the part of independent men. Speaking of Judge Kelley, General Thomas said that he never did anything for the interests of his constituents, and he was surprised to find him a candidate, as he distinctly said in a published letter that he would not accept the nomination if he was to be pestered with applicants for positions. He, General Thomas, was not an orator, nor a constant lecturer for pay, but a laboring man in his own establishment. As to the assertion that Judge Kelley was becoming poor by serving the people, he could not understand it. When he was a judge he received only $2500 a year, but now as a Congressman he received $5000 for only about six months' work. How much he received outside he could not say. The speaker thought him a fit subject for the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. General Thomas spoke for at least an hour. He denied the assertion that he was a free-trader, and said that he was opposed to coolie labor. He was also opposed to heavy taxation, and believed in the creation of a sinking fund and the payment of the public debt from year to year, so that taxation might not be burdensome.

The marks of General Thomas were well received.

In a few well-timed remarks Samuel W. Randall, Esq., closed the meeting.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair. The following business was transacted.

A communication was received from the Board of Port Wardens notifying Councils of the election of E. Harper Jeffries, president of the Board, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. V. Merrick. Referred.

Also a notice was received from the Board of Directors of the Fire Association of the election of W. Sweeney, John D. Culp, Wm. M. Smith, George W. Fox and Michael Kelly Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. Their election was confirmed.

A petition was received from W. H. Cramer, setting forth that he was the lowest bidder for the house of correction building, being $671 less than Richard J. Dobbins, to whom the contract was awarded, and that the petitioner's bid and that of another party, for heating combined, is less, by $5600, than that of Mr. Dobbins. The petitioner asks that the contract be revoked. Referred.

A resolution was passed requesting the Hestonville and Mantua Railroad Company to lay their track in the centre of Lancaster avenue.

A communication was received from the Board of Education asking for $45,000 for a new school house at Thirty-eighth street and Powelton avenue. Referred.

Mr. Marcus submitted an ordinance placing the public bathhouses under the control of the Commissioners of City Property. Passed.

Mr. Hookey offered a resolution requesting the Highway Commissioners to notify property owners on the south side of Oxford street, from Front to Hope, and on the latter highway southward, to remove the frame buildings back to the street line, within three months. Passed.

An ordinance establishing a market stand on Shackamaxon street, from Delaware avenue to Allen street, was passed.

Mr. McIlvaine presented a petition asking for the removal of the bridge on Mill creek at Walnut street to Chestnut street. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water-works, reported an ordinance to lay water-pipe on Rockland and other streets. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, presented a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance making an appropriation to pay in gold coin the principal and interest of the loans of the city made prior to February 26, 1862, and which matured July 1, 1870. Passed.

Mr. King submitted an ordinance to pay $3000 for opening Memphis street. Referred.

Mr. McIlvaine submitted a resolution providing for the repaving of Market street, from Eighth to Eleventh, and the removal of the city railroad tracks. Agreed to.

Bills from Common Council were considered as follows:

Making an appropriation for new public lamps during 1870. Concurred in.

A resolution relative to taking the true census of the city. Concurred in.

Appropriating $450,000, out of a loan hereafter to be created, for building a house of correction.

A lengthy debate ensued on this. Mr. King favored the immediate passage of the bill.

It was opposed by Messrs. Cattell, Fareira, Shoemaker and Franciscus.

Finally it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

The following communications were received:

One notifying the Chamber of the election of E. Harper Jeffries as president of the Board of Port Wardens.

One from the Building Commission, asking for an appropriation of $10,000, to meet the expenses of the Commission.

One from the Board of Port Wardens, notifying the Chamber of a vacancy in the Board by the death of S. V. Merrick, Esq. Ordered to be printed.

One from the City Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of $9710, to pay road jurors, Coroner's fees auditor's printing, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The message of the Mayor, which THE TELEGRAPH published yesterday, was read and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Leighton tendered his resignation, to take effect October 10. Agreed to.

A communication from Wm. H. Cramer asking that the contract made with Mr. Dobbins, for the erection of a house of correction, might be revoked. Laid upon the table.

A communication from the Commissioners of Fairmount Park asking for an additional appropriation of $10,000, was referred.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution to inquire if the census is being properly taken, and if not to provide measures for taking it. Referred.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward. Referred to the Committee on Election Divisions.

Also an ordinance making an appropriation of $450,000 for the erection of a house of correction.

Mr. Bardsley moved to refer to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Allison moved to modify the ordinance by inserting "to be taken from a loan hereafter to be created." Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hanna presented a communication from the Chief Engineer, stating that he had suspended the Good Will and Philadelphia Engine Companies for rioting. Referred.

Mr. H. Huhn presented an ordinance to make an appropriation of $3112 for lighting gas. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up, as follows:

An ordinance for the erection of a new school-house in the Twenty-fifth ward, at a cost of $39,000. Agreed to.

One to make an appropriation of $75,000 to lay a sixteen-inch water main from the Mount Airy water-works to Cayuga street. Referred.

One authorizing the laying of water pipe on Edgemont, Orkney, Thompson, Thirteenth, Franklin, Eighth and Reed streets. Agreed to.

One for the erection of a new school house at Frankford Road and Elm street, at a cost of $39,700. Agreed to.

One appropriating the sum of $12,000 to pay damages for the removal of tracks from south Broad street. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to grade Cresson street, in the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Allison, of the House of Correction Committee, presented a resolution approving the contract of R. J. Dobbins, for the erection of a house of correction, at a cost of $993,300. Agreed to.

Mr. Nickels moved to reconsider the vote referring the motion to change the place of voting in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward. Agreed to.

Also a resolution to change the place of voting in the Third division of the Third ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance repealing a portion of the ordidance providing for a joint committee of Councils and abolishing the Committtee on Girard Estates. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up, as follows:

A resolution changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Twenty-seventh ward, to northwest corner of Fortieth and Sansom streets. Agreed to.

Also one changing the place of voting in the Third division of the Thirteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also to change the place of voting in the First division of the Thirteenth ward.

A bill to lay water pipe on Rockland, Haverford, Forty-fifth, Huron, Forty-first, Melon and other streets. Agreed to.

One authorizing farmers to sell produce on Shackamaxon street, from Delaware avenue to Allen street. Mr. Hanna moved to amend by adding section two, which includes Third street, from Girard avenue to Master, and on Germantown avenue. Agreed to.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify owners on the south side of Oxford street to remove frame buildings. Referred.

One replacing the control of the public bathhouses in the hands of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property. Agreed to.

One to appoint an additional joint standing Committee on Public Baths and Conveniences. Postponed.

A resolution to pay city loans falling due on July 1, 1870, made before 1862, in gold. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PARIS SURROUNDED—RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES CUT—SEDAN PLACED IN A STATE OF SIEGE—REPORTED ESCAPE OF BAZAINE'S FORCES FROM METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In diplomatic circles there is a firm belief that the Orleans family will be restored to the throne of France. The arrival in Europe of the Count d'Eu, general-in-chief of the Brazilian armies, is certainly regarded as significant.

Thiers is said to have had a long interview with the members of the Orleans family here, and it is said that he delivered to the Duke d'Aumale an important private letter from General Trochu.

It is said the British government has suspended all its contracts for building turret ships.

The *Electeur Libre*, of Paris, says that negotiations with the object of obtaining peace, have been going on between Jules Favre and Minister Metternich, in Paris, and Minister Bancroft, at Berlin, but have failed.

The King of Prussia rejects American mediation, and Mr. Bancroft replies that he can only remain a spectator of the conflict. Mr. Washburne, in communicating Mr. Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, adds that he could only record his protest against this impious war.

His Holiness the Pope has received a letter from King Victor Emanuel, in which the latter explains the course he has lately taken. Any delay on his part, he says, would have occasioned the proclamation of the republic in every Italian city, and his army would not have fought the republic, which would have been fatal to the Papacy. As it is, republicanism is so rampant that it may prove irrepressible.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A dispatch, dated at St. Denis, France, yesterday, says the Prussians are approaching Paris in thousands. Accurate calculations place the number of advancing Prussians at 400,000. There is much agitation here and in the neighborhood.

A Paris dispatch of to-day gives a report that Thiers has received further instructions to treat for peace, and that hopes are entertained of a successful result.

A Madrid dispatch of yesterday announces that the council of Ministers had decided to recall Olozaga from Paris for having exceeded his instructions.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The following has been received here:

"BOUILLON, Sept. 15, 4 P. M.—Sedan has been placed in a state of siege, the Mayor arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, which is reported to have escaped from Metz, and is even said to have reached Carignan."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[Special to the New York World.]—The democratic demonstration on Monday next will be the most formidable ever held in London. The programme is full of grand processions. Hackney, Clerkenwell, Islington and all sections will be represented. Englishmen will march in a body to join the Italian and French republicans at Trafalgar Square, and all will then proceed to the official residence of Mr. Gladstone, and demand a recognition of the Republic of France. Speeches will be delivered at various places.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The announcement that Prussia dictated the terms on which Italy enters Rome creates dismay. It is asked whose turn come next?

Mail communication with Paris has been stopped, but the telegraph is still working, the lines being under ground for fifteen miles from the city.

That M. Thiers' mission to England is a failure seems to be certain. Prussia will only treat with the old Senate and Corps Legislatif and the Empress, and this means war to the death, for the provisional government will, sooner than abdicate, make Paris a heap of ruins.

The occupation of Rome creates even more interest here than Paris. The Protestant sentiment in England is jubilant.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Esch, near Luxemburg, to-day, as follows:

There has been no fighting at Metz since September 2, except two hours' bombardment on the 13th. German officers say that the French reply is weak. The German forces have been contracted and have closed in much nearer the walls during the past week, chiefly on the east and south sides. Some now remain near Briey.

Picket firing, which was formerly discouraged by the German commander, is now encouraged, so as to prevent comradeship between the pickets.

The French are anxious to approach the Prussians in a friendly manner to get victuals and news, and it is reported from French sources that the garrison must soon starve.

Great destitution exists among the peasantry.

No grain is left, and even the German wounded have but the poorest black bread. In the ravaged districts help for the starving villagers will be needed soon. An official appeal is being prepared for publication in England and America.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

The *Gaulois* has reason to predict happy results from the peace negotiations now pending.

The French troops which recently crossed the Rhine into Baden territory will probably remain and operate on German soil. Reinforcements have gone to them. Trochu, in his order of the day to the National Guard, says the result of the review is very gratifying. He feels assured that the defence of the city will be admirably maintained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give time to France to organize for irresistible defence. Last night the Parisians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. It was supposed that an attack had been made, and there was some excitement, which, however, was allayed when the announcement was made that the gunners were only practicing.

The city shops are mostly closed, and masters and employes alike are drilling. Workmen and the National Guard have made another demonstration of regard to Washburne and the United States government. Lord Lyons the British minister, warns English residents to leave the city now while they may. The Place de la Concorde is filled with cavalry and the National Guard. A Prussian was discovered to-day in a secluded place firing with a rifle at one of the balloons which are being used as outlooks by the military authorities. He was promptly arrested. A large number of sharpshooters are encamped at Montmartre, in the northern part of this city. Gustave Flourens, Fouville and Chateaubrand are in command of batteries at Paris. Friendly demonstrations have been made by the Garde Mobile and people in front of the American consulate, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Prussians to-day are camped at Croix-aux-Bois, and other points near the city. At Nogent-sur-Seine uhlans appeared, but retreated, it being evident that the people intended to fight them. It is reported that many of the large siege guns of the Prussians are deeply imbedded in the mud of the canal la Marne. The Germans attempted to transport their guns by this canal, and the French suddenly let the water out of it. It is said this will delay the siege considerably. The forts at Lyons are completed, and many troops are reaching there. The guns are all in position. Advices received from all parts of France say that large sums of money are being subscribed for the national defence, and large forces are being raised and equipped in all the departments. A party of American volunteers passed through Tours to-day, coming to Paris. Conscripts of the regular army are drilling here daily.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The Prussians are advancing in immense force, and to-morrow the capital will be completely isolated. All the railways have been cut, with the exception of the lines running west from the forest of Montmorency. The forest of Bondy is now burning, and other forests will be destroyed to-morrow. The gas connections will not be cut for a few days. Trochu has published a proclamation to the troops. Neuilly is full of supplies and food. The gates of Paris will be closed to-morrow. There are now over 6,000,000 pounds of powder in this city. Seventeen bridges of the Seine have been destroyed. No French fortress has yet been taken. Paris is grateful for American sympathy, and all classes are resolved to fight to the death.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—[Special to the New York Sun.]—The news of the American offer of mediation has been received with great gratitude, but General Cluseret advised the people last night, at Belleville, to refuse mediation and fight. He said if the French Republic conquers alone the freedom of the soil, it will not only be a consolidation forever of republican institutions in France, but all over the world. Death or victory! There must be no other end.

Even in the bourgeoise the same feeling prevails, and strange to say the only weak elements are officers coming in from McMahon's army, who having been cowards or themselves betrayed and routed, say to the people, "you cannot succeed where we failed." Some officers of the Garde Mobile, wealthy "petits creves" of the Emperor, are in the same spirit, but the people, the real people, are unanimously in the highest spirits, and will certainly fight, and ten times better than the army. The amount of material and men accumulated here is really frightful. Certainly 500,000 men are now under arms here. General Cluseret has been unanimously elected by twenty arrondisements of Paris, with Flourens and Shniller, as a Central committee of War.

MUNDELSHEIM, near Strasburg, Sept. 15.—The besiegers completed their third parallel before Strasburg on Tuesday, and for forty-eight hours a breaching battery has maintained a constant fire with telling effect. The Republic has been declared in Strasburg. A detachment of General Keller's command dispersed a force of French riflemen near Colmar on Wednesday.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The *Gaulois* affirms that the British government has sent another letter to the King of Prussia demanding peace, and asking upon what conditions Prussia would sign and where they could have peace concluded, and also informing him that the basis that would be agreed upon by the neutral powers would be the integrity of French territory. No written answer was received to this message, but the King asks what guarantee the provisional government of France can offer, and whether the French people and the regular government to succeed the present one would ratify a treaty of intervention.

—A grand nephew of the Prussian von Moltke is a clerk on a Mississippi steamboat.

—A New Orleans paper is determined to make politics pay. It prints at the head of its editorial page a notice:—"We wish it to be distinctly understood by political aspirants that all nominations and cards favoring the nomination of particular individuals are regarded as advertisements, and must be arranged for at our business counter."

—Some startling statistics of inebriation in the United States have been compiled by a St. Louis physician. Taking 300 men, it is found that 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication; 50 are occasional drinkers, 25 periodically, called "spreeing," and three are habitual drunkards. There is one confirmed inebriate in every 50 of drinking men. Counting off 700 women, 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind, 30 taste wine occasionally, 17 taste ardent spirits, 36 drink ale or beer constantly, 14 drink ardent spirits periodically, and three are habitual inebriates.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5 41 | MOON SETS..... 9 57
SUN SETS..... 6 08 | HIGH WATER..... 5 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
C of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Sept. 20
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 16
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 17
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Nor. bark Vasa, Ericksen, Cork, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Bark Black Brothers, Perry, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr H. Prescott, Merryman, Gloucester, Knight & Sons.

Schr Oriole, Baker, Boston, Reppller, Gordon & Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Georgetown, do.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, Kingston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig San Carlos, Parker, from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Joseph N. Bitting, Henry, 3 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

☞ Brig Proteus, at this port on Wednesday from Gloucester, Eng., is consigned, vessel and cargo, to Workman & Co.—not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Jas. McDevitt, Hope, Goddess of Liberty, J. T. Hedrick, Black Diamond, United Brothers, H. Campbell, Alvin Clark, and H. Gormley, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16.—12 Easton & McMahon's barges and 1 transient barge, in all 13, light, from this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 15.—The tug America reports the bark Frank Lovett, from New Bedford, in ballast, passed in this morning.

In harbor, bark Addie McAdams, in ballast, for New York; brig Ellen Bernard, from Turks Island for do; 2 brigs, 25 schooners, and steamer Colt, from New York.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the ship Expounder, from Liverpool, passing in. Also going in, a brig reported as the Emma G.

Beating out, 2 brigs and 5 schooners.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer England, Webster, from Liverpool 31st ult., via Queenstown 1st inst., at New York 13th, with 626 passengers.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, cl'd at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Browne, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for New York.

Steamer Columbia, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Limerick, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, from Glasgow for New York, sailed from Lough Foyle 3d inst.

Steamer Annie, Hanson, at Inagua 17th ult. from New York, via Nassau for Magdalena river, S. A., and proceeded after coaling.

Steamer South America, Pinklepaugh, at St. Thomas 30th ult. from New York, and sailed same day for Rio Janeiro, etc.

Steamer Java, Cook, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 43, long. 64 30.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore for New Orleans, sailed from Key West 9th inst.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, cl'd at New Orleans 10th inst. for New York.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, s'd from Georgetown, D. C., 13th inst.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans 9th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 165 bales cotton, 175 bundles hides, 31 sacks wool, 1 bale do., 150 bdls. green hides, 400 dry hides, 143 bales moss, 68 sacks cotton seed, 5 cases segars, 5 bales broom corn, 100 empty hhds., 75 do. carboys, and 150 pkgs. mdse.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, hence, at Memel 28th ult. via Stettin.

Bark Brunswick, Fitts, hence, at Falmouth 1st instant.

Bark Village Belle, Little, hence for Londonderry, was passed 1st inst., 2·20 P. M., lat. 49 57, long. 27 19.

Brig Bidwell, Baker, sailed from Havre 31st ult. for Capes of Delaware.

Brig F. J. Henderson, Henderson, hence, at London 2d inst. via Welgast.

Brig Fanny, Carver, hence, at Falmouth 1st inst.

Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, hence for Laguayra, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 23, long. 70. Had been dismasted in a gale 20th Aug, and was under short sail, making for St. Thomas.

Br. brig M. L. B., Estes, hence, at Barbadoes 15th ultimo.

Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 10th inst.

Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Pensacola 7th inst., with 22,000 feet lumber.

Brig J. Means, Eaton, from Sedgwick for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst., and sailed again.

Brig Sea Breeze, Moffatt, fm Liverpool 28th June via Waterford 9th July, for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d Aug. lat. 33 30, long. 40 22.

Schr Sedona, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 13th inst.

Schrs Dwight Davidson, Smith, from Wellfleet, and John C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schrs Unexpected, Ludlow, from St. John, N. B., via Eastport (where she put in for repairs), and Kate E. Rich, Jeffers, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schrs Alexander Young, Young; Adeline Townsend, Risley; Charles E. Smith, Hanson; and Crescent Lodge, Hatch, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, hence, at St. John, N. B., 10th inst.

Schr M. R. G., Ewart, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst., and sailed again.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst., and sailed again.

Schr James S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Lynn 12th inst.

Schr Mary Tice, Tice, at New Haven 13th inst., with coal.

Schr Sedona, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 12th inst.

Schr H. A. Taber, Bowman, for Philadelphia, s'd from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Kelley, of schr Oliver Chase, at New Bedford from Providence, reports the can buoy showing the marks of the Lombard Rock, near Gooseberry Neck Point, has moved in a northeast direction some five hundred yards in-shore of said rock.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
W. STRONG.
8 13

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the Institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 8m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

WEST C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

THE investment of Paris may now be considered complete, and the whole civilized world will await with deep interest the results of this demonstration against the beleaguered capital. In former times the mere approach of a powerful enemy to the citadel of France necessitated a compliance with the demands of the invaders, but millions of money have been spent on fortifications and vast preparations have been made for the express purpose of enabling the nation to prolong a conflict after its enemies had forced their way to the threatening and harassing positions which are now occupied by the Prussian army. France complains, and justly too, that she was not prepared for the present war at the time Napoleon commenced it. But Paris cannot complain that she is unprepared for an investment, without impugning her authorities of all shades of politics and acknowledging the incompetency of her engineers and the impotence of her citizens. Louis Philippe, Louis Napoleon, the Regency, and the Republic have all devoted their best energies to the task of completing the defenses of the imperilled city, and for more than a month the resources of the country have been lavished upon the paramount object of remedying every perceptible defect in the fortifications, and perfecting the plans for a prolonged and heroic defense. We have been hearing for weeks of the vast quantities of food introduced into the city, of the large number of cannon mounted on the walls, of the skillful artillerists brought back from the fleet, of the immense exertions made to throw up earthworks, mine sewers, and construct roads, of the organization of forces and concentration of capable defenders, and now we are told that General Trochu announces in an order of the day that by persevering efforts the city may be saved. It remains to be seen whether these preparations will really prove efficacious. We have become so accustomed to the triumphs of the German armies that all efforts to resist them are popularly regarded with disdain, and there has been so much French fanfaronade that the public may well be pardoned for receiving with incredulity assurances that Paris will prove an effective barrier to Prussian progress. But there is, nevertheless, good grounds for the belief that a protracted defense is possible, and if French heroism is not extinct the conquerors will be compelled to pay dearly for every advance step they now attempt to make.

Peace, which is the ultimate end of the war, can probably be negotiated outside of the walls of the city as advantageously as within it. The investment has already led to the consideration of propositions and counter-propositions. If we are to believe the rumors telegraphed by cable, the Provisional Government is ready to concede everything asked except the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, while King William objects to the concessions proffered on the double ground that they are insufficient and that the existing authorities are notcompetent to make a binding treaty. It is no easy matter to adjust such serious difficulties, but diplomacy has mastered graver tasks. The elections soon to be held for a new Constituent Assembly will give the people an opportunity to select a government which would faithfully represent their views in the present emergency, and nothing could be more binding in the present condition of France than a treaty ratified by them. If the Provisional Government offers terms which are acceptable, it might, while awaiting this ratification, give up the fortresses at Metz and Strasburg, or a portion of the French fleet, as guarantees of good faith, and as a compensation to Prussia in the event of a rejection of the supposed treaty. It is stated that King William has asked what guarantees can be given in the contemplated contingency, and we presume that he will soon receive an authoritative answer to this important question.

It is rumored, however, that the Prussians will not be content with any treaty formed with the present Government, and that they will insist on a convocation of the Corps Legislatif and the re-establishment of the Regency. We hope this rumor is not well-founded. It seems to us that if anything can make Paris desperate, and lead to a prolonged struggle full of horrors and calamities to both parties, it will be an attempt to re-establish the despotism from which France has happily been rescued. This scheme would take from an unhappy people their sole source of consolation, and we are inclined to think that millions of Frenchmen, and especially the Parisians, will resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible rather than submit to it. It is often easier to destroy the armies of a foreign nation than to set up a government within its borders. And although the allies fastened the Bourbons on France after the downfall of the First Napoleon, King William does not yet control French destinies as completely as they were controlled by Blucher and Wellington after Waterloo.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

THE message of Mayor Fox, transmitted to Councils yesterday on their reassembling, is an able document that deserves the thoughtful consideration of every citizen. The Mayor confines himself to the discussion of two points, but these are of the highest importance, and that portion of the message especially which points out the insufficiency of the police force demands from Councils a prompt consideration. The Mayor states that our police force, all told, numbers but 829 men, of whom 73 are superior officers and those men on detailed duty not directly connected with the watch, and that the largest number on patrol duty at any one time is less than 350, while the territory over which they are placed on guard embraces nearly one hundred and twenty square miles, with 800,000 inhabitants. In the built-up portions of the city the day-beats average 34 squares and the night-beats 19 squares, while in the rural districts the beats range from four to seven miles. These figures are a sufficient proof of themselves that the police force is too small, and it is impossible to expect that men who have to travel over such an extent of ground while on duty can perform their functions as guardians of life and property as they ought to be performed. The Mayor, while pointing out the inadequacy of the police force, very properly insists that it is the duty of all citizens to exercise a due amount of care and vigilance in guarding their own property, and where yard gates and the doors and windows of houses and stores are left opened and unfastened during the darkest hours of the night a direct invitation is held out to burglars, and the police cannot properly be held responsible if advantage is taken of such carelessness by the criminal classes.

The other point alluded to by the Mayor was the importance of making a change in the mode of electing the engineers of the Fire Department. The engineers are public officers, and are charged with important public duties. Notwithstanding this they are not elected by the people or appointed by competent public authority, but are chosen by private associations. The natural consequence of this state of affairs is that the engineers consider themselves the representatives of the particular fire companies which elect them, and they are not in a position to perform their whole duty without fear, favor, or partiality. The Mayor thinks that if the mode of electing the engineers was different, the outbreaks which have characterized the Fire Department would cease. We have very serious doubts on this point, but if the engineers were elected by the people or, perhaps better still, appointed by the municipal authorities, they would be in a better position than they are at present to hold in check the turbulent element among the firemen, and to aid in bringing to justice the perpetrators of those outrages that are continually bringing the volunteer Fire Department into disrepute, and forcing all the friends of law and order to fall back upon a paid department as the only sure remedy for existing evils.

IMPERFECTIONS OF THE CENSUS.

WE have received some communications in response to our recent appeals for information concerning the alleged imperfections of the census enumeration in this city, and again invite such of our readers as have been neglected by the enumerators, or imagine that they have been so neglected, to send us their names and addresses. There has been a wide-spread belief that the present population of Philadelphia is considerably over 800,000, even if it does not reach fully 900,000; but the imperfect returns thus far given to the public indicate that the result of the enumeration will show these anticipations to have been without foundation. It is of the utmost importance that the exact truth of the matter should be arrived at, as near as possible. If Philadelphia is the most populous city in the New World, the fact should be placed beyond all doubt or cavil, and the only way in which this can be done is by a faithful enumeration of its inhabitants. We therefore urge all who have cause to believe that the assistant marshals have ignored them in their task to communicate with us at once. We will investigate each case of alleged neglect, and, after ascertaining whether it has a good foundation, give the result publicity. In New York there has been so much complaint of the careless manner in which the census work has been done, that Mayor Hall has proposed to have the whole enumeration done over again under municipal authority. But the United States Marshal for that district has appeared in a letter which shows many of the complaints made to be without foundation, and the same may be the case in this city as well. But whatever the truth may reveal concerning the population of Philadelphia, let us get at it if possible.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Matters in Philadelphia.

The cool weather of September is bringing the artists back to the city, with portfolios full of sketches made by ocean, river, lake, and mountain during the summer, and an unlimited amount of enthusiasm, which between now and the return of the next hot season will expend itself in covering innumerable yards of canvas with the impressions of nature gathered during the summer holidays.

Mr. Thomas Moran, who has been working during the warm weather in and about the city, gives as the result of his summer labors a couple of characteristic landscapes, which are now on exhibition in the windows of Messers. James S. Earle & Sons. These pictures are views looking up and down the Schuylkill from Laurel Hill. Mr. Moran has treated his subjects in a poetical spirit, and he has produced a pair of pictures that are idealized but none the less faithful transcripts of nature.

There is also in Earles' window a spirited representation, by Xanthus Smith, of the capture of the Rebel ram Selma by the United States steamer Metacomet during the battle of Mobile Bay. Mr. Smith has a minute and almost miniature touch, which is a disadvantage to him when he attempts a work of this size; but as a compensation for this he has the faculty of giving an almost photographically accurate reproduction of any particular scene he may undertake to represent, so that this picture, like others from his hand, impresses the spectator most vividly with its air of reality. On the score of strict accuracy, however, the color which the artist has given the water is at least open to argument. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are a beautiful, deep sapphire blue, and although this color is modified near the shore, it is doubtful whether in Mobile Bay or in any other of the indentations of the Gulf they ever assume the dark green hue of this picture. This is a point of minor importance, it is true, and it does not affect the real merits of the picture. In this connection the following account of the engagement between the Metacomet and the Selma, which was published shortly after the battle, will be interesting:—

"The late engagement in Mobile Bay between the United States steamship Metacomet, Captain Jouett commanding, against the Rebel gunboats Morgan, Selma, and Gaines, was one of the most brilliant engagements in the history of our navy. The Metacomet having been lashed to the flagship Hartford, both had passed through the hundreds of torpedoes placed in the channel and the destructive fire of the forts, and were just receiving the raking fire of the three gunboats and the ram Tennessee, when Captain Jouett having obtained permission of Admiral Farragut to engage the three gunboats while the Hartford attacked the ram, he cut his ship loose, and with a full head of steam made direct for them, soon receiving the fire from their stern guns. The Metacomet soon got between the Selma and Gaines, while the Morgan was directly ahead, her shot raking the Metacomet forward, while she returned the fire with her bow guns, giving the other two boats alternate broadsides in return for their fire.

"During the engagement the vessels got five miles away from the fleet, and a squall coming down shut them entirely out from the sight of the Admiral, who having seen the three Rebel ships engaging the Metacomet, and knowing that each one of them mounted more guns than the Metacomet, felt that there was great danger of her capture, and signalled two boats to her assistance. Before they arrived, however, Captain Jouett had crippled the Gaines so badly that she drew off and ran ashore under the fort to save from sinking, where she was afterwards destroyed by her captain. The Morgan, finding she was so well peppered, made for Mobile, which place she succeeded in reaching badly crippled, leaving the Metacomet and Selma to fight it out. It took but fifteen minutes to finish this part of the engagement, for having no other vessel to contend with, Captain Jouett turned his whole attention to the Selma. A few well-directed broadsides from the boys on the Metacomet soon brought down the Rebel flag, when a boat was sent to receive the surrender of the ship and crew. The Admiral, who had been watching the engagement with the greatest interest, even while he with his own ship was fighting the ram, was greatly rejoiced at seeing the Selma brought in with the Stars and Stripes at her masthead. Captain Jouett, on reporting to the Admiral, was highly complimented for his gallantry in attacking just *four times the number of his guns*, and after an engagement of twenty minutes defeating the two and capturing the third one."

In the window of James E Caldwell & Co., on Chesnut street, above Ninth, there is a very meritorious statue in plaster of "Penelope," by J. Obermeyer, a sculptor who has attracted attention by several gracefully-executed works, especially by the "Nymph" which adorns the drinking fountain at Rittenhouse Square. The "Penelope" is a three-quarter life-size figure, and the faithful wife of Ulysses is represented as having fallen asleep while weaving the web with which she baffled her suitors during the long years of her husband's wanderings. The pose of the figure is natural and elegant, if we except a slight although not unnatural awkwardness in the position of the left foot; the drapery is gracefully disposed and the anatomical modelling correct. The back of the chair or couch upon which Penelope is reclining is too small, and from the best points for viewing the figure it has the appearance of being unsupported. This is a defect that really impairs the beauty of the work, as it is an annoyance to the eye, but it is one that can easily be corrected, as we hope it will be if the statue is put in marble.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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AND

BOYS' CLOTHING,

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PHILADELPHIA,

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JOHN

WANAMAKER'S,

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STREET.

NOTE.—We are receiving our Fall Stock, together with piece goods in splendid assortment, for the Custom Department. Any of our customers desiring to make early purchase of their Fall Clothing will find us fully prepared for them. J. W.

☞ FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16,
LAST DAY AND EVENING
OF THE
FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

MUSICAL MATINEE
for Ladies and Children,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, September 16.
HASSLER BROTHERS'
NEW MILITARY BAND,
with a Choice Selection of Secular and Sacred Music.

PRICES FOR MATINEE.
Admission.....Fifty cents
Children.....Half price
Or, Four Children on One Fifty Cent Ticket.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 16,
GERMAN CHORUS, QUARTETTE CLUBS AND
GERMANIA BAND. [9 15 2t

☞ GRAND OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN
OF 1870 BY THE
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock,
HON. HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts, will address the young men of Philadelphia. Parquet and parquet circle reserved for gentlemen with ladies.
By order of the Executive Committee.
EZRA LUKENS, President.
H. C. HAWKINS, Secretary.
Tickets of admission can be had free, at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, "Bulletin" Office, WORTHINGTON'S, opposite the Post Office, and at the Union League. 9 13 tuth3t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 306 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
CONGRESS OF THE DRAMATIC STARS.
The eminent and Histrionic Congress, which has created a wholesome *furore* in dramatic circles during its recent engagement at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York, greatly augmented for this occasion.
America's Great Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The very popular Comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
His first appearance since his triumphant European success.
The eminent Dramatic Artist,
MR. F. C. BANGS,
The popular Star,
MR. FRANK MAYO.
The distinguished Comedian,
MR. W. R. FLOYD.
The very popular Actor,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The popular leading artist,
MR. JOHN B. STUDLEY.
The celebrated Artist,
MR. CHARLES MORTON,
AND
The Renowned Tragedienne,
MADAME PONISI.
The Popular Comedienne,
MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON,
Her first appearance in two years.
The favorite young Artiste,
MISS JENNIE PARKER,
Her first appearance in several seasons, sustained by powerful artistes of great repute and excellence,
WILL PRESENT A SERIES
OF
GREAT PLAYS,
WITH
CASTS OF PARAMOUNT EXCELLENCE,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Brutus
Believed his greatest interpretation.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as.....Cassius
In which he has achieved great renown.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as.....Marc Antony
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. MARK SMITH as.....Casca
Mr. CHARLES P. MORTON as.....Julius Cæsar
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as.....Octavius Cæsar
and
Madame PONISI as.....Portia
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as.....Calphurnia
The remaining parts of this great cast most ably sustained.
THE GREAT TRAGEDY, JULIUS CÆSAR, during its recent revival at Niblo's, has received unwonted attention, mainly from the extreme brilliancy of the cast, and also from the marked similarity in the fate of the Great Bonaparte Dynasty, which has so evidenced by studied parallel to resemble the career of the great Roman.
AUT CÆSAR! AUT NIHIL!
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1870.
Boucicault's and Brougham's Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
MR. CHARLES P. MORTON as.....Mark Meddle
MR. MARK SMITH as.....Sir Harcourt
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Dazzle
MR. FRANK MAYO as.....Charles Courtley
MR. W. H. HOYT as.....Dolly Spanker
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT as.....Cool
MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON as..Lady Gay Spanker
MISS JENNIE PARKER as.....Grace Harkaway
The remaining characters sustained in a manner becoming the great cast.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
SECURED SEATS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday Morning, September 17th, at the Box Office, at W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at W. P. H. COVERT'S Theatre Ticket Office, Continental Hotel.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
First and Only Night of
HAMLET,
With all the Great Cast. 9 15 3t

JUNO. JUNO. JUNO.
Reopening THIS EVENING, September 16, of the JUNO BILLIARD CLUB. Opening games between Messrs. Rockhill, Palmer, and Estephe. The public generally most cordially invited.
THOMAS SOBY,
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AT LOW PRICES.

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Want to know what sort of Clothes will be the most becoming to them?

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New and popular styles
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Great inducements to young men.
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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St, No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

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Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

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In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

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9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m

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SUGAR—200 BARRELS "JOS. S. LOVERING'S" Granulated and Crushed Sugars.
For sale by
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Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

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All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

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Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

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Give it a Trial.

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EASTWICK & BROTHER,
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Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1870.

The Nathan Murder.

Since this will probably be the last time I shall have occasion to refer to the Nathan murder, I may as well be permitted to say my own individual say before dismissing the case. That say merely amounts to the opinion that the detective police of this city are not worth a Continental benediction. The verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury simply stated that the death of Mr. Nathan resulted from wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dog" in the hands of some person or persons to them unknown. The jury, however, made one suggestion that is very sensible, and which ought to have occurred to our police authorities without a necessity for its being prompted by other parties. The suggestion is that the reward for the arrest of the murderer be so modified as to include for the accomplice or accessory (should there be one) immunity from prosecution, provided he gives, relative to the crime, all the knowledge in his possession. A good many of the facts in connection with the murder have a tendency to prove that the crime was not committed by one man only. Of course it is not conceivable that the murderer, if there was only one man concerned in the deed, will seal his own doom for the mere sake of obtaining the reward offered. But if more than one is concerned in the murder, the proffered immunity from prosecution will have the inevitable tendency to make the least guilty party come forward and hand his companion over to justice. So far as appears, this suggestion is the only good thing that has been evolved by the Coroner's jury.

The Reverend Horace Cooke.

I do not admire the practice of kicking a man when he is down, or when he is up, either. The kicking, except under very extraordinary circumstances, I can dispense with. I make this remark introductory of the fact that one or two sensation papers have gloatingly announced that the Rev. Horace Cooke is at present a clerk in a down-town store. The assertion is not a literally correct one. Mr. Cooke holds a situation, in which physical strength is an advantage, in the Seamless Clothing Establishment, No. 462 Broome street, of which Mr. J. Falconer is president. There is nothing in the mere fact of his being so employed that need make him ashamed, and he probably transacts his duties better there than many ministers of the gospel do who continue to retain possession of the pulpit to their dying day. The extent of Mr. Cooke's sin—if he committed any sin—I am not competent to judge, and I am glad that I am not placed in a position where it is necessary for me to decide. Who is it that first gave utterance to that gracious expression of trust in Providence, "I had rather die a sinner than live one?" I dare say if the Rev. Horace Cooke's thought could be literally interpreted it would read something like that, and would be found to contain a much more firm and joyful confidence in the justice of God than in the judgment of man. We all know that he committed an extreme error; none of us can prove that he committed a crime or a grievous sin. If Mr. Cooke does his duty in the position where he has found his level, he is infinitely more to be congratulated than if he had remained in the pulpit with his offenses artfully cloaked.

Ritualism Revived.

An extremely large number of Episcopalians applied for tickets of admission in order to witness the ritualistic service which was held to-day in the St. Sacrament Mission. The church itself only holding six hundred, of course the congregation had to be limited to that number. Father Bradley was the officiating priest, and the service used is what is known as the Scotch Office of the Holy Eucharist, as embodied in the Book of Common Prayer recently approved by Bishop Doane of Albany. In this Office the doctrine of the Real Presence is set forth precisely as it was in the liturgies in the days of Queen Elizabeth and Edward the Sixth. Almost every one of the High Church clergy had received invitations, and the celebration was a brilliant exponent of ritualism. There are hundreds of people who in such demonstrations can find a more free expression for their religious sentiments than in any other mode. I was going to say "so much the better for the people," but on second thought I will say "so much the worse."

Heterogeneities.

There is a good deal of amusing if innocent affectation is the manner in which Wallack's theatre is conducted. Thus the date at which the season will open is never announced until every other theatre is in full blast. The names of the plays and the performers are with elaborate pains concealed, up to the last moment, from the theatrical critics and newspaper people generally, and the orchestra, with ostentatious simplicity, called "the band." Considering that Wallack's has had a career brilliant enough to justify some eccentricities of this kind, perhaps these little flaws ought to be pardoned. The new company will be particularly rich in men, though it will not equal the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company in women. Its principal men will be John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, George Clarke, J. H. Stoddart, John Brougham, Owen Marlowe, and B. T. Ringgold. It will have only three women, however, who amount to anything—Effie Germon, Miss Henriques, and Miss Mestayer.

The Nilsson excitement has commenced. That she arrived here quietly and that she was driven quietly to her hotel was true enough. Of the several hundred people who awaited her arrival only one or two individuals were aware that the plainly dressed, grey-eyed young woman walking in a very commonplace manner down the plank was she. By the time she was in her carriage and was being ushered on board the Jersey City ferry boat the crowd made up its mind that she had given it the slip, and when it was just too late began a feeble series of cheers. When she reached her rooms at the Clarendon she discovered that they were overpoweringly sweet with the scent of the superb bouquets that were awaiting her arrival. Bouquets, did I say? The bouquets alone were nothing. Invitations from all manner of people to all manner of places had accumulated ever since it had become publicly known that the Clarendon was to be her home. There are two classes of people—snobs and tradespeople—who always will make asses of themselves in their attempts to make fools of people of distinction. It is by these classes only that Nilsson has been beset. Her managers, with an eye to business, will of course try to make money by creating a factitious notoriety for her, and circulating such absurd stories as that, owing to the recent death of her mother, she will not sing in opera during the present season. Even if the story be true, the ridiculousness of it is not altered. Miss Nilsson comes here to make money more than for anything else, and if she found that opera is the speediest way of making it, I am pretty certain that private bereavement or promises made to the Archbishop of Paris will not be made to stand very much in her way. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Jack Cade," in Judge Conrad's tragedy of that name.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be performed.

To-morrow evening Mr. Albert Cassedy will have a testimonial benefit, which has been tendered by his friends. The performance will consist of Boucicault's spirited military drama, entitled *Jessie Brown; or, the Siege of Lucknow*, and the sensational play, adapted from the French by Edward Sterling, called *The Courier of Paris; or, the Attack upon the Mail Coach*. The last-named play is founded upon truthful incidents which are known to have occurred during the French republic of 1792, and is intended to serve as a story of one of the many mistakes which justice has made when urged by circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Cassedy, the *beneficiaire*, is universally known in the theatrical, musical, and literary circles of every principal city of the country, and his efforts have added much gain to those arts and professions to which he is and has been attached. In proffering the Saturday night testimonial the friends of Mr. Cassedy have acted commendably, and the general public, we think, will make a proper indorsement of the action by filling every seat in the Walnut to-morrow night.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande*, which has been attracting full houses, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the interludes of *The Prussian Exiles, The Two Dromios, The Colored Police*, and other comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Master Barney, the Dutch jig-dancer, will appear this evening in conjunction with other interesting features.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS will perform on the Keystone Skating Rink, Southwark, this afternoon and evening.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children: besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GOING! GOING! GONE!—Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS in the American House, Boston, leave little to be wished for by those who quarter under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequalled management of the past continued.

NEW PERIODICALS.—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

From Turner & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal, Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" has now taken the place of all Cements and Mucilages.

DIED.

MARTIN.—On the 16th instant, Mr. GEORGE MARTIN, in the 59th year of his age.

His gentle spirit passed away,
With pain the most severe,
So great we would not wish him stay
A moment longer here.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1918 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MOORHEAD.—September 15th, at Merion Furnace, ELIZABETH HIBBONS MOORHEAD, aged six months and thirteen days, daughter of Charles and Lucy Moorhead and grand-daughter of J. B. and Elizabeth Moorhead.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
stands without a rival for Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.
BRITISH STERLING STANDARD.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
SOLID STERLING SILVER.
925-thousandths fine in TABLE WARES of every description.
Especial attention is called to an unusually large stock of
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
FLORENTINE, ARABESQUE, ANTIQUE, COTTAGE, ENGRAVED, and KINGS'
Patterns, arranged in handsome cases of *Maple, Walnut*, and *Morocco*, in
TWO, FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX DOZENS EACH, designed as
WEDDING GIFTS.
Also, an immense variety of [8 5 fmwtfrp
FANCY SILVER,
SUITED FOR PRESENTS.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

Sterling Silver.
Sterling Silver.
Sterling Silver.
A Choice Assortment of New Patterns.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
9 13 1mwf8trp

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
LYONS GROS GRAINS
BLACK SILKS,
$1·75
$2·00
$2·25
$2·50
$2·75
$3·00
$3·25
$3·50
$4·00
$4·50
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A YARD.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—Cheney Bros.' American Gros Grain Black Silks
REDUCED TO $1 90 A YARD. 9 14 3t

FINANCIAL.
A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Free from all Taxation,
OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.
The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.
Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.
For further particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
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CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
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OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
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CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuthsatst

THIRD EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Startling Intelligence!

Canrobert Escaped from Metz.

Marching on Paris with 6000 Men!

Marshal Bazaine at Sedan.

The Doomed Capital!

The Gates Shut!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris in a State of Siege.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The city has been declared in a state of siege. Non-combatants are to be expelled. It is reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Toulon with five hundeed

American Volunteers

and 7000 rifles. The Prussians were yesterday at Joinville, seven miles from the city. There have been no railroad trains beyond Pontoise since Wednesday last.

Forests Consumed.

The forests around the city are now entirely consumed.

Canrobert Marching to Paris.

BOUILLON, Sept. 16. — Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussian lines at Metz, and are now marching towards Paris, were six thousand strong.

General Bazaine at Sedan.

General Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan. The civilians are withdrawing from Strasburg.

The Peace Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The *Journal* of this city, official organ, regrets the refusal of the Prussian Government to treat only with the French Emperor for peace. The *Journal* says, as Napoleon cannot again reign in France, he cannot, as a consequence, enforce a treaty.

Destruction of Property.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The French have uselessly destroyed all the works of art on the highways and railroads leading out of Paris.

The Prussians Not Delayed.

Notwithstanding this wholesale destruction of property, the advance of the Prussian army has not been delayed a single hour.

The French think Mediation Possible.

The Paris journals of to-day persist that mediation is possible. The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city. The measures of defence at Paris are now so great, it is expected that this fact will act strongly in favor of peace.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Episcopal Canon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The new canon introduced into the Illinois Diocesan Convention and rejected by a tie vote on Wednesday, providing that any clergymen who appealed from the decision of an ecclesiastical court to a civil court for the purpose of arresting ecclesiastical proceedings against him shall be suspended *ipso facto* from the functions of the ministry, was again brought before the convention last evening. After expressions of strong protest against it, by Messrs. Tyng, Sullivan, McGregory, Powers, Gardner, Thompson, and others, and no word of defense from its friends, passed as follows:—Ayes—Ministers, 37, laymen, 17; nays, ministers, 22; laymen, 7.

The new articles is as follows:—

No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeding, or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceeding against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension, *ipso facto*, from the functions of the ministry.

In order to ease the effect of this article, as Mr. Lee remarked, the following section, providing for an appellate court was introduced and adopted:—The Bishop and rural deans of a diocese shall constitute the appellate court of the diocese of which the Bishop shall be presiding judge, and in case the bishop is absent from the diocese, or for any reason he does not sit, one of the deans, to be named by the bishop, or in his absence from the diocese by the standing committee, shall act as presiding judge. the majority of the members of the appellate court to be a quorum for the transaction of business. The court shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep correct records of proceedings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the following kinds and number of stamps were issued from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

Internal revenue adhesive, 427,987,727 stamps; internal revenue imprinted, 34,502,579 stamps; distilled spirits tax paid, 1,578,900 stamps; distilled spirits other than tax paid, 3,643,600 stamps; fermented liquors, beer, 20,406,155 stamps; manufactured tobacco, half ounce, one ounce, and two ounces, 47,063,534 stamps; manufactured tobacco, four ounces, six ounces, eight ounces, and sixteen ounces, 77,931,459 stamps; manufactured tobacco, half pound, one pound, two pounds, three pounds, four pounds, and five pounds, 2,272,155 stamps; manufactured tobacco, all over five pounds, 2,262,080 stamps; manufactured tobacco, tin-foil wrappers, 49,951,936 stamps; manufactured tobacco for export, 262,280 stamps; manufactured tobacco cigars, 13,159,803 stamps; manufactured tobacco cigarettes, 48,130 stamps. Total, 682,134,938.

Custom's Receipts

from Sept. 5 to 10 inclusive:—

New York	$4 032 441
Boston	613,395
Philadelphia	157,997
Baltimore	240,963
Total	$5,053,766

Cost of the Indian.

From an accurate estimate made by one of the clerks of the accounting division of the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that each man, woman, and child of the Indian population of the United States costs the Government $350 per annum.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lincoln Statute.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, erected under the auspices of the Union League, was quietly placed in position today in Union Square without any formal ceremony. The statue represents Lincoln in a standing position with the Emancipation Proclamation in his extended hand. The figure is enveloped in a cloak. The statue is of bronze, ten feet high, standing on a pedestal of stone, and cost about $16,000. It was cast at Wood's bronze foundry, on Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, in front of which it was erected some time before being taken to New York.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Stocks very strong. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central, 93, ex dividend; Erie, 93¼; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Paris in a Panic.

Flying for Safety

And Finding None.

Strasburg Still Holds Out.

Army of the Loire.

FROM EUROPE.

Skirmishing in the Paris Suburbs.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Advices received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

Megy, who was condemned by the high court to a long term of imprisonment, has been liberated.

The Heroic Ulrich.

The Minister of War is in receipt of late despatches from General Ulrich, commandant at Strasburg. He reports that the bombardment is constant and terrific, and the city has been badly damaged. He adds that he has no idea of surrendering.

The railway between Paris and Lyons has been cut by the French authorities.

Pietri, nephew of the late Prefect of the Seine, has been arrested here.

Prussia Demands Guarantees.

It is reported that the Prussians demand guarantees in case of peace. The Provisional Government is preparing to furnish them.

The Army of the Loire.

The military headquarters at Tours are rapidly organizing a large army, to be known as the Army of the Loire. It is to be formed of contingents from the western departments and those bordering on the Pyrenees.

Extensive Volunteering.

In the Departments of Bouches du Rhone and Gard, the volunteer enrolments exceed 50,000. In all France over a million have been enrolled.

Italian Volunteers,

in great numbers, have arrived at Lyons.

Electric Lights

have been placed on all the forts around the city in order to reveal the enemy at night.

The Emperor and Empress.

It is reported that the Republican Government is in possession of a cipher correspondence between the Emperor and Empress since the commencement of the war. The key to the cipher has also been discovered, and some startling developments are expected.

Powder in Paris.

The *Journal* of this city is certain that Paris is supplied with three million kilogrammes of gunpowder, twice as much as was expended at Sebastopol.

The French Panic.

LONDON, Sept. 16—3 P. M.—The following intelligence has just been received from Paris:—The advance of the Prussians is at Breteuil and Neuilly-sur-Marne, and their scouting parties have occupied Corbeil and Clamart. Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS
THAT WILL WASH.
After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,
No. 12 North THIRD St.,
9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

GROCERIES, ETC.
WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7s Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No 426 North EIGHTH Street.
NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 4 4p6m

THE JESUS OF HISTORY.

The following article by Professor John Fiske, of Harvard, is from *The Modern Thinker*:—

Of all the founders of religions, Jesus is at once the best known and the least known to the modern scholar. From the dogmatic point of view he is the best known, from the historic point of view he is the least known. The Jesus of dogma is in every lineament familiar to us from early childhood; but concerning the Jesus of history we possess but few facts resting upon trustworthy evidence; and in order to form a picture of him at once consistent, probable, and distinct in its outlines, it is necessary to enter upon a long and difficult investigation, in the course of which some of the most delicate apparatus of modern criticism will not fail to be required. This circumstance is sufficiently singular to require especial explanation. The case of Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, which may perhaps be cited as parallel, is in reality wholly different. Not only did Sakyamuni live five centuries earlier than Jesus, among a people that have at no time possessed the art of insuring authenticity in their records of events, and at an era which is at best but dimly discerned through the mists of fable and legend, but the work which he achieved lies wholly out of the course of European history, and it is only in recent times that his career has presented itself to us as a problem needing to be solved. Jesus, on the other hand, appeared in an age which is familiarly and in many respects minutely known to us, and among a people whose fortunes we can trace with historic certainty for at least seven centuries previous to his birth; while his life and achievements have probably had a larger share in directing the entire subsequent intellectual and moral development of Europe than those of any other man who has ever lived. Nevertheless, the details of his personal career are shrouded in an obscurity almost as dense as that which envelops the life of the remote founder of Buddhism.

This phenomenon, however, appears less strange and paradoxical when we come to examine it more closely. A little reflection will disclose to us several good reasons why the historical records of the life of Jesus should be so scanty as they are. In the first place, the activity of Jesus was private rather than public. Confined within exceedingly narrow limits, both of space and of duration, it made no impression whatever upon the politics or the literature of the time. His name did not occur in the pages of any contemporary writer, Roman, Greek, or Jewish. Doubtless the case would have been wholly different had he, like Mahomet, lived to a ripe age, and had the exigencies of his peculiar position as the Messiah of the Jewish people brought him into relations with the empire; though whether, in such case, the success of his grand undertaking would have been as complete as it has actually been, may well be doubted.

Secondly, Jesus did not, like Mahomet and Paul, leave behind him authentic writings which might serve to throw light upon his mental development as well as upon the external facts of his career. Without the Koran and the four genuine Epistles of Paul, we should be nearly as much in the dark concerning these great men as we now are concerning the historical Jesus. We should be compelled to rely, in the one case, upon the untrustworthy gossip of Mussulman chroniclers, and in the other case upon the garbled statements of the "Acts of the Apostles," a book written with a distinct dogmatic purpose, sixty or seventy years after the occurrence of the events which it professes to record.

It is true, many of the words of Jesus, preserved by hearsay tradition through the generation immediately succeeding his death, have come down to us, probably with little alteration, in the pages of the three earlier evangelists. These are priceless data, since, as we shall see, they are almost the only material at our command for forming even a partial conception of the character of Jesus' work. Nevertheless, even here the cautious inquirer has only too often to pause in the face of the difficulty of distinguishing the authentic utterances of the great teacher from the later interpolations suggested by the dogmatic necessities of the narrators. Bitterly must the historian regret that Jesus had no philosophic disciple, like Xenophon, to record his memorabilia. Of the various writings included in the New Testament, the Apocalypse alone (and possibly the Epistle of Jude) is from the pen of a personal acquaintance of Jesus; and besides this, the four epistles of Paul to the Galatians, Corinthians, and Romans, make up the sum of the writings from which we may demand contemporary testimony. Yet from these we obtain absolutely nothing of that for which we are seeking. The brief writings of Paul are occupied exclusively with the internal significance of Jesus' work. The epistle of Jude—if it be really written by Jesus' brother of that name, which is doubtful—is solely a polemic directed against the innovations of Paul. And the Apocalypse, the work of the fiery and imaginative disciple John, is confined to a prophetic description of the Messiah's anticipated return, and tells us nothing of the deeds of that Messiah while on the earth.

Here we touch upon our third consideration—the consideration which best enables us to see why the historic notices of Jesus are so meagre. Rightly considered, the statement with which we opened this article is its own explanation. The Jesus of history is so little known, just because the Jesus of dogma is so well known. Other teachers—Paul, Mahomet, Sakyamuni—have come merely as preachers of righteousness, speaking in the name of general principles with which their own personalities were not directly implicated. But Jesus, as we shall see, before the close of his life, proclaimed himself to be something more than a preacher of righteousness. He announced himself—and justly, from his own point of view—as the long-expected Messiah sent of Jehovah to liberate the Jewish race. The success of his religious teachings became at once implicated with the question of his personal nature and character. After the sudden and violent termination of his career, it immediately became all-important with his followers to prove that he was really the Messiah, and to insist upon the certainty of his speedy return to earth. Thus the first generation of disciples dogmatized about him, instead of narrating his life—a task which to them would have seemed of little profit. For them the all-absorbing object of contemplation was the immediate future rather than the immediate past. As all the earlier Christian literature informs us, for nearly a century after the death of Jesus, his followers lived in daily anticipation of his triumphant return to earth. The end of all things being so near at hand, no attempt was made to insure the accurate and complete memoirs for the use of a posterity which was destined, in Christian imagination, never to arrive. The first Christians wrote but little, even Papias, at the end of a century, preferring second-hand or third-hand oral tradition to the written gospels which were then beginning to come into circulation. Memoirs of the life and teachings of Jesus were called forth by the necessity of having a written standard of doctrine to which to appeal to amid the growing differences of opinion which disturbed the Church. Thus the earlier gospels exhibit, though in different degrees, the indications of a modifying, sometimes of an overruling, dogmatic purpose. There is, indeed, no conscious violation of historic truth, but from the varied mass of material supplied by tradition, such incidents are selected as are fit to support the views of the writers concerning the personality of Jesus. Accordingly, while the early gospels throw a strong light upon the state of Christian opinion at the dates when they were successively composed, the information which they give concerning Jesus himself is, for that reason, often vague, uncritical and contradictory. Still more is this true of the fourth gospel, written late in the second century, in which historic tradition is moulded in the interests of dogma until it becomes no longer recognizable, and in the place of the human Messiah of the earlier accounts, we have a semi-divine Logos or Æon, detached from God and incarnate for a brief season in the likeness of man.

Not only was history subordinated to dogma by the writers of the Gospel narratives, but in the minds of the fathers of the Church who assisted in determining what writings should be considered canonical, dogmatic prepossession went very much further than critical acumen. Nor is this strange when we reflect that critical discrimination in questions of literary authenticity is one of the latest acquisitions of the cultivated human mind. In the early ages of the Church, the evidence of the genuineness of any literary production was never weighed critically; writings containing doctrines acceptable to the majority of Christians were quoted as authoritative, while writings which supplied no dogmatic want were overlooked, or perhaps condemned as apochryphal.

A striking instance of this is furnished by the fortunes of the Apocalypse. Although perhaps the best authenticated work in the New Testament collection, its millenarian doctrines caused it to become unpopular as the Church gradually ceased to look for the speedy return of the Messiah, and, accordingly, as the canon assumed a definite shape, it was placed among the "Antilegomena," or doubtful books, and continued to hold a precarious position until after the time of the Protestant Reformation. On the other hand, the Fourth Gospel, which was quite unknown and probably did not exist at the time of the quartodeciman controversy (A. D. 168), was accepted with little hesitation, and at the beginning of the third century is mentioned by Irenæus and Tertullian as the work of the Apostle John. To this uncritical spirit, leading to the neglect of such books as failed to answer the dogmatic requirements of the Church, may probably be attributed the loss of so many of the earlier gospels. It is doubtless for this reason that we do not possess the Aramæan original of the "Logia" of Matthew, or the "Memorabilia" of Mark, the companion of Peter, two works to which Papias (A. D. 120) alludes as containing authentic reports of the utterances of Jesus.

These considerations will, we believe, sufficiently explain the curious circumstances that, while we know the Jesus of dogma so intimately, we know the Jesus of history so slightly. The literature of early Christianity enables us to trace with tolerable completeness the progress of opinion concerning the nature of Jesus from the time of Paul's early missions to the time of the Nicene Council; but upon the actual words and deeds of Jesus it throws a very unsteady light. The dogmatic purpose everywhere obscures the historic basis.

This same dogmatic prepossession which has rendered the data for a biography of Jesus so scanty and untrustworthy, has also until comparatively recent times prevented any unbiased critical examination of such data as we actually possess. Previous to the eighteenth century an attempt to deal with the life of Jesus upon purely historical methods would have been not only contemned as irrational, but stigmatized as impious. And even in the eighteenth century, those writers who had become wholly emancipated from ecclesiastic tradition were so destitute of all historic sympathy and so unskilled in scientific methods of criticism that they utterly failed to comprehend the requirements of the problem. Their aims were in the main polemic, not historical. They thought more of overthrowing current dogmas than of impartially examining the earliest Christian literature with a view of eliciting its historic contents; and, accordingly, they accomplished but little. Two brilliant exceptions must, however, be noticed. Spinoza, in the seventeenth century, and Lessing, in the eighteenth, were men far in advance of their age. They are the fathers of modern historical criticism; and to Lessing in particular, with his enormous erudition and incomparable sagacity, belongs the honor of initiating that method of inquiry which, in the hands of the so-called Tubingen school, has led to such striking and valuable conclusions concerning the age and character of the New Testament literature. But it was long before any one could be found fit to bend the bow which Lessing and Spinoza had wielded. A succession of able scholars—Semler, Eichhorn, Paulus, Schleiermacher, Bretschneider, and De Wette—were required to examine, with German patience and accuracy, the details of the subject, and to propound various untenable hypotheses before such a work as that of Strauss. The "Life of Jesus," published by Strauss when only twenty-six years of age, is one of the monumental works of the nineteenth century, worthy to rank as a historical effort along with Niebuhr's "History of Rome," Wolf's "Prolegomena," or Bentley's "Dissertation on Phalaris." It instantly superseded and rendered antiquated everything which had preceded it; nor has any work on early Christianity been written in Germany for the past thirty years which has not been dominated by the recollection of that marvellous book. Nevertheless, the labors of another generation of scholars have carried our knowledge of the New Testament literature far beyond the point which it had reached when Strauss first wrote. At that time the dates of but few of the New Testament writings had been fixed with any approach to certainty; the age and character of the fourth gospel, the genuineness of the Pauline epistles, even the mutual relations of the three Synoptics, were still undetermined; and as a natural result of this uncertainty, the progress of dogma during the first century was ill understood. At the present day it is impossible to read the early work of Strauss without being impressed with the necessity of obtaining positive data as to the origin and dogmatic character of the New Testament writings, before attempting to reach any conclusions as to the probable career of Jesus. These positive data we owe to the genius and diligence of the Tubingen School, and, above all, to its founder, Ferdinand Christian Baur. Beginning with the epistles of Paul, of which he distinguished four as genuine, Baur gradually worked his way through the entire New Testament collection, detecting—with that inspired insight which only unflinching diligence can impart to original genius—the age at which each book was written, and the circumstances which called it forth. To give any account of Baur's detailed conclusions, or of the method by which he reached them, would require a volume. They are very scantily presented in Mr. Mackay's work on the "Tubingen School and its Antecedents," to which we may refer the reader desirous of further information. We can here merely say that twenty years of energetic controversy have only served to establish nearly all Baur's leading conclusions more firmly than ever. The priority of the so-called gospel of Matthew; the Pauline purpose of Luke, the second in date of our gospels; the derivative and second-hand character of Mark; and the unapostolic origin of the fourth gospel, are points which may for the future be regarded as completely established by circumstantial evidence. So with respect to the pseudo-Pauline epistles, Baur's work was done so thoroughly that the only question still left open for much discussion is that concerning the date and authorship of the first and second Thessalonians—a point of quite inferior importance so far as our present subject is concerned. Seldom have such vast results been achieved by the labor of a single scholar. Seldom has any historical critic possessed such a combination of analytic and of co-ordinating powers as Baur. His keen criticism and his wonderful flashes of insight exercise upon the reader a truly poetic effect like that which is felt in contemplating the marvels of physical discovery.

The comprehensive labors of Baur were followed up by Zeller's able work on the "Acts of the Apostles," in which that book was shown to have been partly founded upon documents written by Luke, or some other companion of Paul, and expanded and modified by a much later writer, with the purpose of covering up the traces of the early schism between the Pauline and the Petrine sections of the Church. Along with this, Schwegler's work on the "Post-Apostolic Times" deserves mention as clearing up many obscure points relating to the early development of dogma. Finally, the "New Life of Jesus," by Strauss, adopting and utilizing the principal discoveries of Baur and his followers, and combining all into one grand historical picture, worthily completes the task which the earlier work of the same author had inaugurated.

The reader will have noticed that, with the exception of Spinoza, every one of the names above cited in connection with the literary analysis and criticism of the New Testament is the name of a German. Until within the last decade, Germany has indeed possessed almost an absolute monopoly of the science of Biblical criticism; other countries having remained not only unfamiliar with its methods, but even grossly ignorant of its conspicuous results, save when some German treatise of more than ordinary popularity has now and then been translated. But during the past ten years France has entered the lists; and the writings of Reville, Reuss, Nicolas, D'Eichthal, Scherer, and Colarie testify to the rapidity with which the German seed has fructified upon her soil.

None of these books, however, have achieved such wide-spread celebrity, or done so much toward interesting the general public in this class of historical inquiries, as the "Life of Jesus," by Renan. This pre-eminence of fame is partly, but not wholly, deserved. From a purely literary point of view, Renan's work doubtless merits all the celebrity it has gained. Its author writes a style such as is perhaps equalled by that of no other living Frenchman. It is by far the most readable book which has ever been written concerning the life of Jesus. And no doubt some of its popularity is due to its faults, which, from a critical point of view, are neither few nor small. For Renan is certainly very faulty, as a historical critic, when he practically ignores the extreme meagreness of our positive knowledge of the career of Jesus, and describes scene after scene in his life as minutely and with as much confidence as if he had himself been present to witness it all. Again and again the critical reader feels prompted to ask, How do you know all this? or why, out of two or three conflicting accounts, do you quietly adopt some particular one, as if superior authority were self-evident? But in the eye of the uncritical reader, these defects are excellencies; for it is unpleasant to be kept in ignorance when we are seeking after definite knowledge, and it is disheartening to read page after page of an elaborate discussion which ends in convincing us that definite knowledge cannot be gained.

In the thirteenth edition of the "Vie de Jesus" Renan has corrected some of the most striking errors of the original work, and in particular has, with praiseworthy candor, abandoned his untenable position with regard to the age and character of the fourth Gospel. As is well known, Renan in his earlier editions ascribed to this Gospel a historical value superior to that of the synoptics, believing it to have been written by an eye-witness of the events which it relates; and from this source, accordingly, he drew the larger share of his materials. Now, if there is any one conclusion concerning the New Testament literature which must be regarded as incontrovertibly established by the labors of a whole generation of scholars, it is this, that the fourth Gospel was utterly unknown until about A. D. 170; that it was written by some one who possessed very little direct knowledge of Palestine; that its purpose was rather to expound a dogma than to give an accurate record of events, and that as a guide to the comprehension of the career of Jesus it is of far less value than the three synoptic gospels. It is impossible, in a brief review like the present, to epitomize the evidence upon which this conclusion rests, which may more profitably be sought in the Rev. J. J. Taylor's work on "The Fourth Gospel," or in Davidson's "Introduction to the New Testament." It must suffice to mention that this gospel is not cited by Papias; that Justin, Marcian, and Valentinus make no allusion to it, though, since it furnishes so much that is germane to their views, they would gladly have appealed to it, had it been in existence, when those views were as yet questionable; and that, finally, in the great quartodeciman controversy, A. D. 168, the gospel is not only not mentioned, but the authority of John is cited by Polycarp in flat contradiction of the view afterwards taken by this evangelist. Still more, the assumption of Renan led at once into complicated difficulties with reference to the Apocalypse. The fourth gospel, if it does not unmistakably announce itself as the work of John, at least professes to be Johannine; and it cannot for a moment be supposed that such a book, making such claims, could have gained currency during John's lifetime without calling forth his indignant protest. For, in reality, no book in the New Testament collection would so completely have shocked the prejudices of the Johannine party. John's own views are well known to us from the Apocalypse. John was the most enthusiastic of millenarians and the most narrow and rigid of Judaizers. In his antagonism to the Pauline innovations he went farther than Peter himself. Intense hatred of Paul and his followers appears in several passages of the Apocalypse, where they are stigmatized as "Nicolaitans," "deceivers of the people," "those who say they are apostles and are not," "eaters of meat offered to idols," "fornicators," "pretended Jews," "liars," "synagogue of Satan," etc. (Chap. ii.) On the other hand, the fourth Gospel contains nothing millenarian or Judaical; it carries Pauline universalism to a far greater extent than Paul himself ventured to carry it, even condemning the Jews as children of darkness, and by implication contrasting them unfavorably with the Gentiles; and it contains a theory of the nature of Jesus which the Ebionitish Christians, to whom John belonged, rejected to the last. In his present edition Renan admits the insuperable force of these objections, and abandons his theory of the apostolic origin of the fourth Gospel. And as this has necessitated the omission or alteration of all such passages as rested upon the authority of that Gospel, the book is to a considerable extent rewritten, and the changes are such as greatly to increase its value as a history of Jesus. Nevertheless, the author has so long been in the habit of shaping his conceptions of the career of Jesus by the aid of the fourth gospel, that it has become very difficult for him to pass freely to another point of view. He still clings to the hypothesis that there is an element of historic tradition contained in the book, drawn from memorial writings which had perhaps been handed down from John, and which were inaccessible to the synoptists. In a very interesting appendix he collects the evidence in favor of this hypothesis, which, indeed, is not without plausibility, since there is every reason for supposing that the gospel was written at Ephesus, which a century before had been John's place of residence. But even granting most of Renan's assumptions, it must still follow that the authority of this gospel is far inferior to that of the synoptics, and can in no case be very confidently appealed to. The question is one of the first importance to the historian of early Christianity. In inquiring into the life of Jesus, the first thing to do is to establish firmly in the mind the true relations of the fourth gospel to the first three. Until this has been done no one is competent to write on the subject; and it is because he has done this so imperfectly that Renan's work is, from a critical point of view, so imperfectly successful.

The anonymous work entitled "The Jesus of History," which we have placed at the head of this article, is in every respect noteworthy as the first systematic attempt made in England to follow in the footsteps of German criticism in writing a life of Jesus. We know of no good reason why the book should be published anonymously, for as a historical essay it possesses extraordinary merit, and does great credit not only to its author, but to English scholarship and acumen. It is not, indeed, a book calculated to captivate the imagination of the reading public. Though written in a clear, forcible, and often elegant style, it possesses no such wonderful rhetorical charm as the work of Renan; and it will probably never find half-a-dozen readers where the "Vie de Jesus" has found a hundred. But the success of a book of this sort is not to be measured by its rhetorical excellence, or by its adaptation to the literary tastes of an uncritical and uninstructed public, but rather by the amount of critical sagacity which it brings to bear upon the elucidation of the many difficult and disputed points in the subject of which it treats. Measured by this standard, the "Jesus of History" must rank very high indeed. To say that it throws more light upon the career of Jesus than any work which has ever before been written in English would be very inadequate praise, since the English language has been singularly deficient in this branch of historical literature. We shall convey a more just idea of its merits if we say that it will bear comparison with anything which even Germany has produced, save only the works of Strauss, Baur, and Zeller.

The fitness of our author for the task which he has undertaken is shown at the outset by his choice of materials. In basing his conclusions almost exclusively upon the statements contained in the first Gospel he is upheld by every sound principle of criticism. The times and places at which our three synoptic Gospels were written have been, through the labors of the Tubingen critics, determined almost to a certainty. Of the three "Mark" is unquestionably the latest; with the exception of about twenty verses it is entirely made up from "Matthew" and "Luke," the diverse Petrine and Pauline tendencies of which it strives to neutralize in conformity to the conciliatory disposition of the Church at Rome, at the epoch at which this Gospel was written, about A. D. 130. The third Gospel was also written at Rome some fifteen years earlier. In the preface its author describes it as a compilation from previously existing written materials. Among these materials was certainly the first Gospel, several passages of which are adopted word for word by the author of "Luke." Yet the narrative varies materially from that of the first gospel in many essential points. The arrangement of events is less natural, and, as in the "Acts of the Apostles" by the same author, there is apparent throughout the design of suppressing the old discord between Paul and the Judaizing disciples, and of representing Christianity as essentially Pauline from the outset. How far Paul was correct in his interpretation of the teachings of Jesus, it is difficult to decide. It is, no doubt, possible that the first gospel may have lent to the words of Jesus an Ebionite coloring in some instances, and that now and then the third gospel may present us with a truer account. To this supremely important point we shall by and by return. For the present it must suffice to observe that the evidences of an overruling dogmatic purpose are generally much more conspicuous in the third synoptist than in the first; and that the very loose manner in which this writer has handled his materials in the "Acts" is not calculated to inspire us with confidence in the historical accuracy of his gospel. The writer who, in spite of the direct testimony of Paul himself, could represent the apostle to the Gentiles as acting under the direction of the disciples at Jerusalem, and who puts Pauline sentiments into the mouth of Peter, would certainly have been capable of unwarrantably giving a Pauline turn to the teachings of Jesus himself. We are, therefore, as a last resort, brought back to the first gospel, which we find to possess, as a historical narrative, far stronger claims upon our attention than the second and third. In all probability it had assumed nearly its present shape before A. D. 100; its origin is unmistakably Palestinian; it betrays comparatively few indications of dogmatic purpose; and there are strong reasons for believing that the speeches of Jesus recorded in it are in substance taken from the genuine "Logia" of Matthew mentioned by Papias, which must have been written as early as A. D. 69–70, before the destruction of Jerusalem. Indeed, we are inclined to agree with our author that the Gospel, even in its present shape (save only in a few interpolated passages) may have existed as early as A. D. 80, since it places the time of Jesus' second coming immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem; whereas the third evangelist, who wrote forty-five years after that event, is careful to tell us "The end is *not* immediately." Moreover, it must have been written while the Paulo-Petrine controversy was still raging, as is shown by the parable of the "enemy who sowed the tares," which manifestly refers to Paul, and also by the allusions to "false prophets" (vii, 15), to those who say "Lord, Lord," and who "cast out demons in the name of the Lord" (vii, 21–23), teaching men to break the commandments (v, 17–20.) There is, therefore, good reason for believing that we have here a narrative written not much more than fifty years after the death of Jesus, based partly upon the written memorials of an apostle, and in the main trustworthy, save where it relates occurrences of a marvellous and legendary character. Such is our author's conclusion, and in describing the career of the Jesus of history, he relies almost exclusively upon the statements contained in the first gospel. Let us now, after this long but inadequate introduction, give a brief sketch of the life of Jesus, as it is found in our author.

[*To be continued.*]

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No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

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NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

The Emperor, The Empress, And the Empire.

[From the Spectator.]

NAPOLEON.

So I've lost! Well, I thought I should lose.
One does not throw sixes thrice.
And when the players are armies,
'Tis so hard to load the dice.

'Twas a glorious game while it lasted,
With the crown of France in the pool,
And the furious parties for players,
And I so calm and cool!

'Twas not till the hotheads pressed me,
And forced my hand with their cries,
That the German player out-played me,
With his keen scientific eyes.

The row they all made upset me,
I never half-looked at my hand;
And perhaps, though I like to play grandly,
This stake was a trifle too grand.

He plays well, that German Baron!
And thinks and thinks as he plays,
What fools they are to be swearing,
And talking of luckier days!

One pays at this board before parting.
Are you French, and can't pay with a bow?
The game is yours, Baron; here, take it—
I'm off for the last dread throw!

EUGENIE.

Ah, Louis! my child; my darling!
Eïn! Mater, fons amoris!
Give me those pearls, Montauban's pearls—
Bene sentio vim doloris!

I have been a Queen, and more than a Queen—
Mea culpa, Virgo humilis!
Shall I fly before that homely girl—
Me salva, semper gracilis?

Give me that robe. Alas! for Rome!
Vanitas vanitatum!
Paris shall see me, and shall glow—
Sancte fons pietatum!

That necklace! Now, for my son and Rome—
Juste judex ultionis!
That bracelet! Now, for a throne or a grave—
Donum fac remissionis!

FRANCE.

I am conquered, you say—let us see,
Strong man with the long yellow hair!
Strong man with the steady regard!
Let us see what these conquests are.

Have you captured the fire of my eyes,
Which can burn up shams like the leaves?
Have you taken the smile of my mouth,
That enchants where it most deceives?

Have you leaguered the wit in my brain,
The wit in which all things dissolve?
Have you bound up the cry in my throat,
The cry that makes cowards resolve?

Have you torn out the charm from my bosom,
That whosoe'er's head has there lain—
Arab, Spaniard, Italian, or German—
He abandons me never again.

You have broken my sword, not my power,
You Sansom with long yellow hair!
I will send out a thought 'mid the millions,
And the Kings, not I, shall despair.

PRUSSIA IN '69.

Prophetic Words of Bismarck—The Result of the Present War Foretold.

The following is taken from an article in the last number of the German weekly paper *Daheim*, or *At Home*. The writer is a well-known member of the Customs Parliament, Mr. H. Blume:—

"So much senseless abuse is now constantly heaped by French scribes on our great statesman that I think it is fit and proper for us, who have so often of late years listened to him in private and confidential conversation, to recall his utterances on subjects relating to the present war, at a time when we were in the depth of peace. They have been kept private by our circle hitherto, because they were to be considered confidential until their author had made similar statements in public.

"It was on the 12th of June, 1869, when the leading members of the Customs Parliament met at Bismarck's house for supper. The hock, the beer, the crabs, everything was found excellent, and the conversation soon ran high, the assembly comprising men of the most antagonistic views. As the evening grew later, many withdrew through a side door, taking French leave; and Dr. Voelk, of Augsburg, the most eloquent speaker for South German interests, was about to disappear in like manner, when he was arrested by a deep manly voice calling out, 'Hallo, Voelk, you must stay to toast the 'Bridge o'er the Main;' and with these words Bismarck detained Voelk, who had that very day given this name of 'Bridge o'er the Main' to the Customs union with the South. Thus we were kept together, and for an hour we sat and plunged into the discussion of all sorts of things without reserve, Bismarck ever witty and full of spirited chaff amidst the most serious discussions.

"Suddenly he became quiet and earnest. The conversation had touched upon the Luxemburg question, and his guests did not conceal their astonishment that he should not at that time have arisen against French arrogance. Several gentlemen described the feeling of disappointment caused in their provinces by the moderation and yielding policy of Prussia regarding Luxemburg, and their remarks almost sounded like a reproach.

"Thereupon, in a few striking words, the Minister drew a picture of the position of affairs at that period. He appeared deeply moved by the subject, and, with genius sparkling in his deep eye, he continued to speak to the following effect:—

"'I spent a long bitter week, which, however, lasted only Tuesday to Friday, meditating over the question of war with France. The eventuality of defeat did not trouble us, for we had Moltke's assurance that we should win. But the question was whether we should commence war with France even though we had the certainty, or the utmost probability, of success. This momentous question we decided negatively, and resolved to enter upon war only in case it should be forced upon us.

"'We did consider all the frightful losses, all the mourning, and all the misery of many thousands of families. Yes, my friends, you may look astonished; but surely you will believe that I, too, have a heart—a heart, let me assure you, that feels like your own. War is war, and so terrible are its consequences, so heartrending the cry of woe it calls forth, that, as far as my influence goes, it shall never be resorted to except in the last extremity.

"After a brief pause he continued:—'We thought, and think, that a war with France, by being delayed, may perhaps be altogether avoided, either by certain events taking place in France, or by the French people learning to see that two powerful nations have better things to do than to carry on bickering about the border. We furthermore considered that acquisitions of territory may contain the germ of future quarrels, and that the two nations, when once set at each other, might have a life and death struggle of it. We determined to be masters in our own house, but not to change the line of frontier as fixed.'

"He concluded, speaking in that peculiar manner when deeply excited, breathing quickly:—"If, however, they will recognize our desire to be at peace, and if war is ever forced upon us, we shall devote our full strength to it; and you, gentlemen of Bavaria, will then, I am sure, hasten to take part in the first battle which, I dare say, would be fought near Metz. Even in the first fight I am convinced we shall prove superior to the French in every respect.'

"He stopped, and Dr. Voelk, to keep up this interesting conversation, remarked that General Moltke last year had assured him that in case of war we Germans should be found to excel the French in point of strength and rapidity of movement.

"'You may take his word for it, my dear sir,' said Bismarck with great emphasis. He looked very serious. We now know, from the tener of the secret proposals made, how imminent the danger must have appeared to him.

"The remaining guests left much impressed by what they had heard, and when in the street we agreed that the words spoken that night should be preserved in our memory."

SECRET SERVICE.

Execution of a Prussian Spy at Paris—A Thrilling Scene.

Writing from Paris under date of August 27, the correspondent of the *Standard* says:—Prussian blood has been drawn for the first time since the declaration of war within the *enceinte* of Paris. Charles Harth, found guilty of having visited France for the purpose of having spied out its weakness, died the death this morning. At 5 Harth was awakened in his cell by a messenger, who announced to him that his hour had come. He received the news calmly, like a man who had given up all hope, and was expecting it; more than that, like a man who was prepared to meet the worst, with the courage of dogged resignation.

He was led into an angle of the court-yard, where the troop horses are usually shod, and which forms a quiet corner to itself. Here he was placed close to the wall, and in front of a squad of twelve men of the 42d Regiment of the line, namely, two sergeants, four corporals, and half-a-dozen privates. The firing party stood in two ranks, the two sergeants being stationed in the rear. As the prisoner was approached by the turnkeys of the military prison, whose duty it was to tie his hands behind his back, he shrunk back and said, "No! I wish to die like a soldier." But on representations being made to him that there was no exception to the rule, he yielded. His eyes were then bandaged, when he expressed a wish to be allowed to give the word "fire." Adjutant Codont, who had acted as registrar to the court-martial, came forward and read the sentence amid an impressive silence. At a pause at one of the paragraphs in the document the prisoner, fancying the reading had been finished, cried "*Tirez, coquins, et ne me manquez pas.*" "Fire, you rascals, and mind you don't miss!" But the squad did not stir; it was waiting another signal. As the last syllable died away on the Adjutant's lips the officer commanding the firing party drew his sword, the soldiers raised their chassepots to their shoulders and took aim, the sword was lowered, and a dozen shots went off like one, with a sudden startling detonation. Before the report of the discharge had smitten the straining ears of those who looked on, the prisoner fell forward with an inclination to his right side. Over his left breast, in the region of the heart, his shirt was torn into a jagged hole, where the bullets had entered. As he lay motionless on the ground, one of the sergeants in the rear of the firing party advanced through the little cloud of smoke and discharged his piece into the dead man's brain. Dead man, I say, for Harth must have died before he reached the ground in his fall. The troops were marched past the body, which was then lifted, limp and warm, and put, dressed as it was, into a coffin and trotted off to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, where it was dropped into a grave which had been opened to receive it, and hastily hidden from view.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

Melancholy Transfiguration of the Gay Pleasure Ground.

Here is a melancholy picture of the Bois de Boulogne:—

"The woods and gardens, the race-course at Longchamps, and the meadows around it present an extraordinary spectacle. People a thick wood with thousands upon thousands of cattle and you see a primeval forest. The domestic character of bulls and cows departs the moment they are put by the thousand amid thickly planted foliage, and when they are seen from between the brown trunks of innumerable trees.

"Twenty-seven thousand head of cattle make a pretty show in a wood, the boughs and leafy shadows of which have an oddly magnifying effect. Turn which way we would there were gigantic animals tearing at the trees or browsing peacefully amid their trunks, and the effect was exactly as if they were in a state of nature. The sheep were less picturesque, but quite as extraordinary. There seemed miles of them. The plain of the race course was like a field of waving corn from the mass of moving yellow wool with which it was covered, and now and again when the thick foliage broke, and we came to open meadows full of cattle, it was exactly as if a boldly mottled mass of red and white marble had been enclosed. The dun, red and white of the cattle were amalgamated, and they were so closely packed that it seemed as if you could walk upon their backs as on a level floor. So all through the avenues in which the beauty, the fashion and the frivolity of the world have foregathered these many years. Beasts rambling among the trees and flowers, soldiers in uniform washing their feet in the lake of the cascade, and other soldiers defiling up the walks and groves, and that was all. It was not merely that the customary flirtations, costumes and equipages were wanting. There was complete solitude, save for the things described. Our carriage was the only one to be seen, and the people at the cafe by the cascade resented as an outrage our request for breakfast. A waiter stood at the door, napkin in hand, the little tables had glass and snowy linen, and there were attendants behind the counter. But it was all phantom-like and ghostly. They were bewildered, stunned, appalled at the prospect before them and the sights at their door, and the waiter ran away the instant we addressed him. On the patch of green in front of the *cafe* from which a Clothilde and Therese have flaunted and ogled for many a season, a poor sheep lay dying; the tramp of common soldiers resounded in the favorite walks of the Arcadian exquisites of the Second Empire, and the line of fortifications just visible in the distance, instead of contributing an ornamental adjunct to the landscape, has had its archways turned into storehouses for grain. Old Mr. Willett, when the May-pole was sacked and he left bound and dumb, furnishes the only parallel to the condition of the staff of the pretty little pleasure-house of the Bois."

ROMANCE ABOUT EUGENIE.

How She Was Once Engaged to a Virginia Gentleman—A Wonderful Change of Destiny.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican* writes:—

In 1851 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Montijo, a lovely person and an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her one of the most famous ladies of Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked, that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for her some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair.

Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James II of England; and the worthy mother, Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions or convenience. Eugenie lost hers to a fine-looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rives, son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy Rives, a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too "fast" for her old Virginia views of social sobriety. The woman for whom the future had reserved so much escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas! what other contrasts may remain for her! If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had proved compliant, the Empress, the woman who had adorned the throne of France, and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron, living in a farm-house near Cobham Depot, County of Albemarle, and State of Virginia.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

LOSSES.

Baron von Kahden, the husband of Madame Pauline Lucca, has succumbed to the wound in the mouth received before Metz. The telegram despatched to his widow did not arrive until after she had started to nurse him. The death at Mars-la-Tour of Henry XVII, Prince of Reuss, from a grenade shot, was instantaneous, his body being torn in pieces and hurled to a wide distance. The losses of the Guard Regiment have placed Berlin in mourning. A late number of the *Kreus Zeitung* has more than sixty obituary advertisements of officers killed or since dead of their wounds.

THE PROTEST AGAINST INTERVENTION.

The following is the text of the address to the King agreed upon at the Berlin meeting held to protest against foreign intervention:—"Please your Majesty—When war seemed inevitable the nation rallied unanimously round your Majesty and your allies. It swore to endure faithfully to the end in the struggle for the security, unity, and greatness of our German Fatherland. God has blessed the arms which have been wielded with unsurpassed bravery for the cause of justice. Victories have been gained with streams of our nobles' blood, but they have brought us near the proposed end with unexpected rapidity. Enormous efforts must still be made. The German people are resolved to make any sacrifice for national objects; but in the midst of this earnest and elevated mood we are disturbed by ever-recurring reports that the foreign intervention, which did not know how to ward off the horrors of war, is now endeavoring to limit the reward of our struggle according to its own ideas. The recollection of the events that succeeded the glorious rising of our fathers still lives fresh in our memories, and warns Germany to consult only the requirements of her own welfare. We therefore again approach your Majesty, relying upon your wisdom for the exclusion of all foreign interference, and for the creation of a state of things which shall give better security than hitherto for the peaceable conduct of a neighboring nation, lay the foundation of unity and liberty for the entire German people, and secure the same against all attacks."

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cleanstown Ticking, etc.
No. 29 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1m5

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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[5 13fmw]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 23, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds.

To be delivered on orders at various points in this city about 2,188,800 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A.,
9 13 6t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

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(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
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EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
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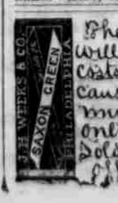
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.



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RIALROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·40, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moges's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·35 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 9·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATION AT HARRISBURG.

The Manner in which Members Grew Rich.

The following interesting letter has been forwarded to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in consequence of certain articles which have at various times appeared in its columns, and it serves to show the manner in which the names of gentlemen are used at Harrisburg, for the pecuniary benefit of members. In reply to Mr. Gregory, THE TELEGRAPH desires to inform him that his name appeared as a corporator in the City Sewage Bill and the Philadelphia Telegraph Bill, and that the corporators in both of these institutions, neither of which has as yet got into working order, have organized and signed off the stock. He must have been present at both of these meetings, or his name forged to the necessary documents. In the latter event, Mr. Gregory might do the city a great service, as it is fair to infer that a forgery in such a case would render the charters null and void.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1870.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—Dear Sir:—In your issue of May 6, 1870, you assert that my name has become very familiar as a corporator in the hundreds of bills passed during the last winter, and inquiring whether I represented a city member of the Legislature. In your issue of Tuesday last appears another article in relation to the Conveyancers' Association, which (although my name does not appear therein) evidently refers to me as the brother-in-law of Samuel Josephs, and imputes to my influence with him the defeat of the charter of said association. Believing that it was not your desire to do me an intentional wrong in the publication of said articles, I therefore ask you to give the following statement of facts the same publicity which you gave to the foregoing articles:—That I never, directly or indirectly, requested any member of the Legislature, or any other person, to insert my name as a corporator in any bill passed during the last winter, and that such use of my name was without my knowledge or consent, and must have been used by such person for his individual benefit. That I was long prior to the organization of the Conveyancers' Association favorable to the objects for which it was founded. That I was some time since notified of my election as a member, and did not know that they had applied to the Legislature for a charter.

Yours truly, JAMES P. GREGORY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The October Election—Appointment of Judges and Inspectors.

The Board of Aldermen met in Common Council Chamber this morning for the purpose of appointing Judges and Inspectors to conduct the October election. There was a full attendance of members. Alderman David Beitler presided.

Alderman McMullin inquired if a motion would be in order to reconsider the action of the Board at the last meeting in reference to the appointment of election officers.

Alderman Beitler said he did not think such a motion was in order.

Alderman McMullin then suggested and moved that the appointments be made ward by ward, no ward to be commenced until the preceding one is finished.

Alderman Dougherty called for a division of the question, and Alderman McMullin requested that tellers be appointed.

The motion was lost—yeas 29, nays 32.

Alderman Samuel Jones offered a resolution naming the election officers for every division in the city.

The list of names was then read by the clerk.

Alderman Kerr moved to amend by striking out the name of Edward Lynch in the Sixth Division of the Eleventh ward, and inserting William Colcher. He gave as a reason for his amendment that Lynch voted the whole Republican ticket at the last election, and he should not be fastened on the minority as a Democrat.

The motion to amend was lost.

Alderman McMullin moved to amend the resolution by striking out the names of all persons named by the majority as Democratic officers and insert a long list of names selected by the minority. This list the Alderman read, and took his time to it.

Alderman McMullin's motion was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 29.

Alderman McMullin said that the majority were acting in a manner which would require the minority to appoint watchers, and thus saddle the city with an expense of thousands of dollars.

The original resolution, naming the election officers for all of the divisions of the city, was adopted—yeas, 42; nays, 24.

Alderman Kerr moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to furnish the original list of election officers to the reporters of the afternoon papers.

To this Alderman Jones, Alderman Johnson, and Alderman Sutphin objected.

Alderman Jones moved an amendment to the effect that the Clerk be instructed to make a copy for the reporters, and furnish the same at his earliest convenience.

Alderman Kerr—Are you afraid to trust the reporters? Is it your intention to retain possession of the list and alter it to suit your own party ends?

Alderman Jones—You would like it to go into the reporters' possession. I think that is your object.

Alderman McMullin—They are all of your way of thinking.

Alderman Kerr moved a substitute for Alderman Jones' motion that the Clerk be instructed to make forthwith a copy for the newspapers.

This motion was carried.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting was declared adjourned.

ROW AMONG DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

As members were leaving the Chamber a disturbance occurred near the door between several of the Democratic Aldermen. It first originated in the Chamber between Alderman Riddle of the Sixteenth ward and Alderman McMullin of the Fourth ward. When the vote was taken on the motion to reconsider the action of the board in reference to the appointment of election officers, Alderman Riddle was found to be absent. This excited the ire of the Democrats present, and when he appeared harsh words were said concerning his disappearance.

Just previous to the adjournment Alderman McMullin remarked that the voters in the Sixteenth ward would look after their faithful representative in the board, whereupon Alderman Riddle responded in rather a sarcastic way.

At the door of the chamber a fight was commenced, but between whom it was impossible to ascertain at the time.

Soon after order was restored, Alderman Riddle put in an appearance in the Chamber with his face and clothing covered with blood. He represented that he had been attacked by his Democratic brethren in the entry way. He was struck several times and knocked down. Alderman Jones and other Republican members interfered and put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.—From James S. Francis, Esq., Chief Clerk to Assessor Elliot, we have received the following instructions, which have just been issued to manufacturers of cigars by the Assessor of the Third district of this city, and as it gives full directions as to the requirements of the internal revenue laws and the regulations of the department in connection with that business, we give it in full for the benefit of that class of manufacturers:—

Special notice to cigar manufacturers is hereby given from the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as contained in series 5, No. 8, July 1, 1869, and to which the attention of all cigar manufacturers is especially directed, as upon their compliance therewith depends their safety from annoyance in their business, and their exemption from the penalties of fine, forfeiture and imprisonment for violation or non-observance of the United States laws relating to their business.

1. Consult the Assistant Assessor of the division in which you are located, and be guided by his explanations of the law and regulations.

2. Before commencing business, make the sworn statement and inventory, enter your bonds, and pay your special tax; post your permit in your factory, and place your sign, indicating your name and business, upon the outside of your factory.

3. Register the hands employed by you with the Assistant Assessor, and notify him of every change, giving day and date of the change.

4. Procure the book required by the regulations, make your entries daily of all materials, boxes, and cigars purchased, also of all cigars manufactured, as well as all sales made by you of either materials, boxes, or cigars, both of your own make and of those purchased; enter the figures in the proper columns, *in ink*, and make no erasures; if an entry is improperly made, run a pen through it and write the correct figures over these erroneously made.

5. Park in *new boxes* only, brand them plainly, and cancel the stamp not only with the wavy lines, but by writing your name in full and the day, month, and year upon the stamp; affix the caution label of the regulation size upon the proper place, and when all the cigars are emptied from the box, scrape the entire stamp from the box at once.

6. All cigars must be retailed from stamped boxes, and not from a showcase, and in no case whatever put any cigars upon your shelves until the boxes are properly stamped, branded, and labelled. This latter must be done before removal from the factory.

7. Do not sell, give away, buy, accept or use any old box with the tax-paid stamp upon it, as it will render you liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for every such act, besides imprisonment for not less than twenty days and not more than one year, upon conviction.

8. Be particular in making a correct inventory at the beginning of the year, of all your stock of whatever character, materials, boxes, and cigars—both of those purchased and of your own make. If you give up business before the end of the year, you must pack and stamp all your cigars, and make a final inventory to the Assistant Assessor. This must also be done if you close your factory by removal to another location.

9. Keep, for your own protection, an account of all stamps purchased from the collector, as it will aid you in keeping your cash account of tax paid, and serve to correct any error which may occur; and enter your annual inventory in your Government book.

10. Post this notice in your factory, for safety and for the purpose of reference—for unless you comply with its suggestions, you cannot conduct your business in compliance with the requirements of the United States internal revenue laws.

WILLIAM B. ELLIOT,
United States Assessor, Third District, Pa.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1870.

OWNER WANTED.—There are two hogs at the Sixteenth District Station awaiting an owner.

THE MASTER MECHANICS.

The Third Day's Session of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association—Continuation of the Reports of Committees—Discussions.

The Master Mechanics' Association reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock in the Assembly Buildings, the President, Mr. H. M. Britton, in the chair.

The President gave notice that members could obtain tickets for the banquet this evening by applying at Parlor G, Continental Hotel.

Several letters were read from various railway men and manufacturers of the city, containing invitations for various purposes.

A communication was read from the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, inviting the members to pass over the road in order to visit the Butcher Steel Works at Nicetown.

The Committee on Finance presented a report. The report recommended an assessment of five dollars on each member, to meet the current expenses of the current year.

The report was received.

Mr. Hays moved to amend and make the assessment ten dollars in place of five. Agreed to.

The report was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Setchell, of the Little Miami Railroad, moved that the topics of discussion for the coming year be referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Agreed to.

The President made a recommendation that the next yearly meeting begin on Tuesday, in place of Wednesday.

A motion was made by Mr. Nesbitt, of the Kentucky Central, to alter the constitution and make the article on that subject read Tuesday in place of Wednesday. Agreed to.

The Committee on a Uniform Standard of Nuts presented a report. It recommended the adoption of the United States standard. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Material for Fires presented a report. The report recommend steel flues for coal-burning engines. Next to steel, iron will give the best results, but is more difficult to adjust and keep in order. Though a majority of companies report in favor of brass or copper for wood-burning engines, the committee were of the opinion that the increased cost is not compensated for by the greater wear as compared with iron.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Dead-weight and Rolling-stock was presented and read. Received and the committee discharged.

A communication was received from W. W. Evans, of New York, on the same subject, and bearing on the Fairlie engine, was read by the Secretary.

This communication refers to a trial of the working of the Fairlie engines on a railroad in Peru. The working was said to be far inferior to that of the American engines, the Rogers and Baldwin, on the same road. Accompanying this communication an extended table was presented, giving the workings of the rival engines in figures.

The papers were received with thanks, and placed on the minutes of the convention.

The President announced the following as the names of the Committee on Correspondence for the ensuing year:—Reuben Wells, I. M. and I. R. R.; J. J. Kinsey, Lehigh Valley R. R., and H. D. Garrett, Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Mr. W. W. Jackson, of the R. W. and O. R. R., remarking on the report on dead weight in rolling stock, gave a description of an improved method of coupling in use on his road, by which great safety and evenness are obtained, but which make the train as one car. This, however, requires a heavier strain on the locomotive, as all the cars have to be started together. Larger locomotives have to be used.

The subject of cold-rolled iron, referred to the Committee on Lateral Motion of Track, was reported by that committee. The report was read by the Secretary. It referred particularly to the use of the material in shafting. The report was received and the subject continued for another year in the hands of the same committee.

Mr. Meyer, recalling the subject of the communication from Mr. Evans, asked if the papers were not too personal to be allowed on the minutes of the association. He did not wish to reject the communication but only prevent it from being published. It is a personal attack on Mr. Fairlie, and if that is published we must publish also whatever Mr. Fairlie might see fit to send at another time.

On motion the vote of the convention accepting the communication was reconsidered.

It was moved that the communication be received but not placed on the minutes, and that the tabular statement accompanying it be published.

This was afterwards amended to receive both communication and tabular statistics, and to lay both upon the table. This last was agreed to.

A motion was made that a formal vote of thanks to Mr. Evans be returned for the valuable papers, though it did not conform with the objects of the association to place them on the minutes. Agreed to.

The Committee on the Application of Brakes presented a report, which was read. It noticed several methods which had been invented for applying the brake to the rail in place of the wheel. All such the committee considered as unsafe. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Steam, Mercury, and Water Gauges asked for further time, which was granted.

The Committee on Styles of Engines for Freight Service presented a report, which was read. The committee desired further instructions as to what kind of road the engines were to be used on, and asked for further time for the consideration of the subject. The report was received and the committee continued.

A report on a uniform system of reports from the several roads, which subject was referred to the Finance Committee, was presented. With the report were presented several printed blanks to be used as models of form by the different roads in getting up these reports, so that all would give the same facts. The report was received and the committee continued.

A discussion took place on the report, which was taken part in by Mr. S. S. Hayes, of the Illinois Central, and Mr. W. W. Jackson, of the R. W. and O. R. R.

The report noticed particularly the number of miles per hour allowed by different roads to engines on switching service. This varied from four to ten miles for different companies. The subject was postponed without recommending any uniform rate.

On motion of Mr. Rennie, a committee was appointed to retire and nominate officers for the ensuing year. The President appointed Messrs. Smith, Little, and Sellers on the committee.

The subject of soft rivets on boiler plates, referred yesterday to the Committee on Construction of Boilers, was called for, but the committee was not ready to report.

Mr. Setchell moved that the communication of Mr. Evans on the Fairlie engine be taken from the table and be referred to the Committee on Freight Engines. Agreed to.

Mr. Setchell expressed himself as dissatisfied with the former action of the convention on this subject.

Mr. Jackson inquired if the action to refer to the committee would affect the action on the vote of thanks.

The President replied that it would not at all affect the vote of thanks, as that was not laid upon the table.

On motion a committee was appointed to make the special assessment on the members.

The President appointed Messrs. Burk, Nesbitt, and Setchell on the committee.

The convention then took an intermission of ten minutes to allow the members to pay up, and those who had not to sign the constitution.

After the recess the appropriate committee reported the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased God in his inscrutable providence to remove from our midst two of our most valued members, George H. Griggs, of Boston and Providence, and James M. Smith, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad; be it

Resolved, That we deem the record of their work in their own spheres of action their most fitting and brightest epitaph; that we will cherish their memories in using the knowledge and materials their talents and labor have left us heir to; and that to their families we extend our fraternal sympathy in this saddest of bereavements, which the earnest hope of an eternal reunion alone enables man to bear.

The Committee on Correspondence reported and recommended the following, which was adopted:—

"That the request of the editor of the *Travellers' Official Railway Guide* to publish the names and residences of the members of this association be granted, and that the Secretary furnish him with the list."

The same committee also reported the following:

"The committee to whom was referred the correspondence addressed to this body by Mr. Charles Wilson, C. C. E., report that the same be respectfully returned on account of the subject being one not within the province of this Convention."

The report was received and adopted.

A communication was read from Mr. Young, of the Philadelphia and Erie, who desired to withdraw from the convention on account of his not being any longer a master mechanic.

The Secretary was directed to correspond with Mr. Young.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Evans recommend that it be again laid on the table. Agreed to.

On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Pendleton, and Philbrick, was appointed to report on a place of meeting for the next session of the convention.

The Committee on Nomination made the following report which was received:—

"The committee appointed to offer candidates for the offices of the association for the ensuing year, respectfully submit that in consideration of the able manner with which the association has been governed heretofore we cannot but feel it to be to our further interest to re-elect the present officers. They also suggest the creation of the office of second vice-president."

The constitution was altered by vote so as to allow a second vice-president to be elected.

Mr. Pendleton, S. & R. R. R. of Virginia, was nominated for that office. The object was to have one officer of the convention to look after its interests in the South.

On motion, the convention proceeded to a ballot on the officers severally.

The former list consisted of H. M. Britton, President; N. E. Chapman, First Vice-President; S. J. Hayes, Treasurer; and L. P. Dodge, Secretary.

Two tellers were appointed to receive the ballots, who reported the old officers and Mr. Pendleton unanimously elected.

The several officers and especially the permanent secretary were congratulated by the convention on their re-election, and a vote of thanks to each was passed for their efficient services in the past.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to confer together and report a suitable testimonial either of money or anything else for the secretary, Mr. Dodge.

The President appointed Messrs. Little, White, and Gale.

The secretary's duties are of a more arduous character than those of any of the other officers, and consume much of his time.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare a circular to be sent to railway superintendents on the subject of exchanging free passes for master mechanics. The President appointed E. H. Williams, C. T. Hand, and J. H. Jackman.

The Committee on Topics of Discussion for the ensuing year made a report of such committees as should be continued for another year, and recommended several changes in the membership of the committees. They also recommended several topics to the attention of the convention. The report was received and adopted.

A motion was made to appoint a committee on the subject of compression brakes and their effects. Agreed to.

Mr. Griggs moved that the proceedings of the convention be published, and a copy sent to each railroad president, superintendent, and master-machinist. Agreed to.

The committee on a testimonial for the secretary reported, and recommended that after all expenses of the convention are taken from the annual assessment, the secretary receive the remainder. The report was received but not adopted. It was objected to on the ground that there would not be much remaining after the expenses are taken away. It was thought that the secretary should receive a fixed amount first.

A motion was made that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to confer with the Finance Committee and to report a fixed amount.

This was afterwards withdrawn, and on motion the amount was fixed by the committee at $500, which the Treasurer was empowered to pay to the Secretary.

The committee on assessments, dues, etc., reported that they had collected $1086.

Mr. Butterfield moved that a committee of three be appointed to compile in tabular form the workings of different locomotives and report to the next convention. Referred to the Finance Committee, which was continued.

Mr. Meyer offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of publishing a monthly journal and of asking the various railroad presidents and superintendents whether and to what amount their roads will contribute towards this object.

This was agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Meyer, Jackman, and Sellers the committee.

The report of the committee to fix the place of the next meeting was read. It recommended that the convention choose between Louisville, Ky., Chicago, and New York city.

The report was received, and a standing vote was then taken on the three cities. The vote was found to be as follows:—Louisville, 41; Chicago, 20; and New York, 16.

On motion, the vote for Louisville was made unanimous.

On motion, a committee of arrangements was appointed for the next meeting.

At the close of our report the convention was still in session finishing up the unimportant business previous to the final adjournment.

This evening the delegates will partake of a banquet at the Continental, and to-morrow will proceed on an excursion on the river and also on another to Cape May.

FIRE IN MANAYUNK.

Loss, $40,000.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered issuing from the southwestern corner of the drying and dyeing room attached to the extensive cotton and woollen mill of Heft & Ogle, situated on Main street, below Cedar, Manayunk. The fire apparatus of the establishment was put to work, and the few workmen who had gathered together were seconded by the firemen of the borough, but the contents of the structure were entirely consumed before the flames could be subdued.

The building destroyed was one story in height, and was in the shape of the letter L, the main stem running along the river bank, being 120 feet long, and the shaft, running from the river to Main street, being 75 feet in length.

Between the dyeing building, which composed the main stem on Main street, was the mill of the firm. This was stories in height, and, although the heat from the burning mass on its west and southern sides, its contents were but slightly damaged. The window frames, however, were completely ruined. Attached to the northern end of the dye house, was a frame structure, used as a store house, which, with the material in it, was also consumed.

The loss of Heft & Ogle will reach $40,000, on which there is an insurance of but $15,000, divided among the Imperial and Queen of London, New York, New England, and other companies. They also have an additional insurance of $45,000, none of which, however, will apply to the buildings destroyed.

The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

At 1 o'clock this morning the confectionery store of Charles Rouhe, No. 1321 Ridge avenue, was damaged to the extent of $400. It originated from the oven.

THE FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW at Horticultural Hall will close this evening. The matinee this afternoon offers ladies and children a good opportunity to attend the beautiful exhibition. Hassler's New Military Band will perform choice selections, both afternoon and evening. At the matinee, in addition to brilliant, fashionable, and military music, some good old psalm tunes, such as "Greenland's Icy Mountains" and "Old Hundred," will be given, and in the evening a grand German chorus and quartette club will assist the orchestra. The attraction for the last day of the exhibition is great, and will worthily conclude the most successful show of the kind ever given in Philadelphia.

SERIOUSLY BEATEN.—At an early hour yesterday morning George Bohen, residing at No. 215 N. Twelfth street, while intoxicated, went into Baldwin's locomotive works, and there engaged in a quarrel with a man named Blakeley. They scuffled and Bohen was thrown to the ground. The injured man was taken to his home, and his wounds, which were pronounced trifling, dressed. Subsequently Bohen showed signs of exhaustion, and a physician being sent for, pronounced him in an exceedingly dangerous condition. Blakeley, who resides on Oxford street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, has disappeared. At least all efforts to discover his whereabouts have thus far failed.

LARCENY OF PENSION MONEY.—Mrs. Bellan, an elderly lady residing on Alaska street, a few days ago drew her pension money, amounting to $48. On going home she deposited it in, as she thought, a secure place. Yesterday she discovered that it was missing and also two women that had been hanging around her apartment. A warrant has been issued for their arrest.

A WOMAN ASSAULTED.—Yesterday John Thomas and Eliza Glass got into a difficulty with a woman at Howard street and Susquehanna avenue. After considerable talking, the woman was knocked down, and John and Eliza were arrested. Alderman Heins bound them over to answer.

FATAL RESULT.—Henry Sheard, residing at Deal and Adams streets, who sustained serious injuries on Saturday evening last by being struck by a dummy engine on the Frankford Railway, died last evening at the Episcopal Hospital.

WIFE-BEATER.—Patrick Decan, residing at No. 1010 Somerset street, has enrolled himself on the list of wife-beaters as his better half has preferred that charge against him before Alderman Heins, who held him for trial.

ROPE-THIEF.—George Kritchner was arrested last evening at Delaware avenue and Laurel street on a charge of the larceny of some rope from a boat. Alderman Toland committed him.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 112@112¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 114@114¼; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 880@890; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@760.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112¾; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; Pacifics, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 114.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110½@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@110¾; 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 114@114¼.

FOURTH EDITION

Desperate Strait of Paris!

The Work of Destruction

The Prussian Advance Attacked.

Too Late! Too Late!

Heroism of a Rothschild

Scarcity of Printing Paper.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Andy Johnson for Congress.

The Second Pennsylvania District.

Philadelphia Census Returns.

FROM EUROPE.

Attacking the Prussian Advance.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—(Special to the New York *Telegram*.)—This morning a corps of the army of occupation left this city for the purpose of attacking the advance guard of the Prussian army, who are known to be in the immediate suburbs of the city. This movement was made in consequence of positive information having been obtained by General Trochu, by means of the subterraneous communication with the suburbs of Paris, that the outposts of the Prussiah army were located on the northeast and southeast of the capital.

The Terrible Uhlans in Paris.

Several Uhlans were arrested this morning in Paris disguised as citizens, and were immediately taken to the office of the Minister of the Interior. It is expected they will meet the same fate that has been awarded to all other spies captured in the city.

The Work of Devastation.

The Prussian army still continues its work of devastation and destruction. To-day they took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, where they captured a train, detained the passengers, and confiscated their baggage. Another train, which was in motion as the Prussian advance entered the station, was fired upon by the troops, but succeeded in escaping from the enemy.

The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck.

The enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Paris and their determination to defend the city may be realized somewhat by the fact that one of the Rothschilds, a young member of that eminent banking firm, has shouldered a chassepot and is daily doing duty on the ramparts of the city side by side with mere laborers.

The Garde Mobile

are constantly arriving in large numbers to swell the army of defense.

Scarcity of Printing Paper.

In consequence of the scarcity of paper all the newspapers printed in the city appear this morning curtailed to half their usual size.

Emile Girardin

has to-day announced through his journal that he has retired from the cares and anxieties of political life, and that he desires no nomination to any office under the Republic.

Arming the Home Guard.

25,000 chassepots were delivered to troops in the city yesterday.

Balloon Service.

The balloons that are used for observing the movements of the enemy continue to ascend daily.

Refugees

from the neighboring towns and villages, flying from the invaders, are flocking into the city by thousands.

The Republic in Favor.

The Republic continues to find favor in the provinces, and notifications of the organization of Provincial Republican committees are received continuously by the Ministry.

Government securities continue steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

By direction of the President, Captain John Bovey, 1st Cavalry, is transferred to the list of supernumeraries at his own request; Captain Henry Raymond, unassigned, is honorably discharged the service of the United States; Captain R. H. Wyman, ordered to the charge of the Hydrographic Office at Washington; Surgeon George Peck, to the navy yard at New York; Surgeon James Suddards, to the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia; Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown, to duty in the paymaster's department at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson, assistant to Chief Engineer Wood, New York Navy Yard; Surgeon A. S. Gilson, detached from the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to Boston; Gunner Wm. Wilson, from League Island station, ordered to the Severn; Gunner R. H. Cross, from the Severn, and ordered to League Island naval station.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Census Returns

continue to come in slowly, and some schedules are so badly filled that it will be impossible to make anything out of them. These are mostly from the rural districts of the Western States, where it appears the census takers were men who could scarcely write.

The Philadelphia Returns.

The returns from Philadelphia are far from complete, and it will be some days yet before anything like a correct estimate can be had of the population of your city.

Andy Johnson Redivivus.

A private letter from Tennessee states that the Democrats of the Greenville district have determined to run Andrew Johnson for Congress whether he receives a nomination or not. Johnson has stated that he is not a candidate, but if he is elected by the unsolicited votes of the people he will not decline to serve. It is believed that Johnson will be elected over all the Democratic candidates in the district.

Second Pennsylvania District.

It is understood that while Senator Wilson, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, is in Philadelphia he will endeavor to heal the dissensions in the Second Congressional district. Mr. Wilson has expressed the opinion that Mr. O'Neil is the regular nominee of the party, and should be so considered by the Republican voters of the district.

A canvass is being made among employes of the departments who are voters in the Second, Third, Fourth districts of your State, and all their votes will be secured for the Republican candidates at the October election.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Cotton dull and lower at 19½c. for uplands and 20c. for Orleans. Flour firmer; State, $4·75@5·65; Ohio, $5·15@6·15; Western, $4·75@6·15; Southern, $5·20@8. Wheat 1c. higher; No. 2 spring, $1·08@1·13; winter red Western, $1·30@1·32; white Michigan, $1·45. Corn firmer and 1c. higher; mixed Western, 83@85c. Oats dull; Ohio, 56@54c.; Western, 46@50c. Mess Pork, $26·25; prime, $24·50@24. Lard steady; steam rendered, 15¾@16c.; kettle, 16¾@16½c. Whisky quiet at 90½c., free.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Fall River Strike Ended.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 16.—The spinners' strike is ended, and yesterday many of them went back to work. Some were accepted and others were rejected. Some of the mills compelled an agreement on the part of the workmen that they should belong to no more unions. The mills are now running nearly full. The strike has lasted two months, and has resulted disastrously for the strikers. The loss in wages is about $1,000,000.

Fire at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16.—The Morrill House and barn, at Warren, were destroyed by fire this morning. Also the barn and carriage-house of H. W. Weeks. Total loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The Republican Convention of the Sixth district yesterday nominated ex-Lieutenant-Governor George Smith for Congress. The platform adopted is silent on the suffrage question. In the Fifth district the convention refused to adopt the Brown platform, whereupon the liberals retired and nominated E. L. King for Congress.

Illinois Politics.

In the Twelfth district of Illinois the Democrats yesterday nominated William Hantzell for Congress.

Kansas Politics.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka yesterday, and nominated the following State ticket:—Governor, Ira C. Sharp; Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Allen; Secretary of State, C. C. Duren; Auditor, H. M. Mahon; Treasurer, S. C. Lephart; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. H. Murray. For Congress, R. C. Foster, of Leavenworth, was nominated. The platform takes strong grounds in favor of taxing United States bonds, doing away with national banks, against coolie labor, and accepting the fifteenth amendment as a finality.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Cotton firm at 19½c. Flour firmer and in good demand. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, $1·40@1·60; fair to good red, $1·25@1·35; common, $1·10@1·22; white, $1·40@1·65; winter red Western, $1·60. White Corn, 95c.; yellow, 90c.; Western, 80@90c. Oats, 46@50c. Rye, 65@75c. Pork, $28·50@29. Bacon easier; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear sides, 17¾; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 23@23½c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

BENJAMIN NATHAN'S WILL.

Washington Gets $75,000 Conditionally—The other Children $75,000 Absolutely.

The will of the late Mr. Benjamin Nathan has been published in New York.

He bequeaths $5000 each to his sisters Clara, Elvira, Myrtella, Grace, Rebecca, and Miriam, and to his brother Mendez.

He gives to two namesakes $2500 each.

The following charitable bequests are named in the will:—Mount Sinai Hospital, $11,000; Institution for the Blind, $1000; Hebrew Relief Association, $1000; Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, $500; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2000.

These and some minor bequests disposed of, the bulk of the property is apportioned. The testator directs that each of his children shall receive $75,000 unconditionally, with the exception of Washington, whose acceptance of his bequest is subject to some conditions. This] portion of the will is, for certain well-known reasons, of particular public interest, and we give it in full:—

And as to the trust fund of $75,000 to be set apart and invested by said United States Trust Company

FOR MY SON WASHINGTON,

under this article, it is my will that said company shall hold the same so invested in trust, and collect and receive the rents, income, issues, interests, dividends, and profits thereof, and after deducting all proper costs, charges, and commissions, to apply such rents, incomes, issues, interests, dividends, and profits to the use of my said son Washington until he shall marry as hereinafter mentioned, or attain the age of twenty-five years, whichever event shall first happen. And on or at any time after his marriage, provided

HE SHALL MARRY A LADY BORN IN AND PROFESSING THE HEBREW FAITH,

or on or at any time after he shall attain twenty-five years of age, whichever event shall first happen, then pay over to him the principal of said trust fund of $75,000, and any unapplied income thereof, provided that in the happening of either such events my wife, if then living, or in case she shall then be dead, my sons Harmon and Frederick, or either of them (hereby giving to my wife, in this behalf, an absolute and uncontrollable discretion, but to my said sons a discretion subject to the review and control of any court of equity in the State of New York), shall by writing signed by her if living, or if not by my said two sons, or either of them, and duly acknowledged by a notary public or commissioner of deeds, certify and declare to the said United States Trust Company, that in her, or their, or his opinion it would be safe, proper, and advisable to pay over the principal of such trust fund to my said son Washington; and unless and until such certificate and declaration shall be made as aforesaid, and delivered to said company, it shall continue to hold the principal of such trust funds in trust as aforesaid, and the income and profits thereof to receive and apply after deducting expenses, charges, and commissions, as aforesaid, to the use of my said son Washington during his natural life; and I do hereby solemnly enjoin it upon my said sons Harmon and Frederick that they shall not unreasonably or unconscionably refuse to make, sign, and deliver such certificate and declaration, but they shall make, sign, and deliver the same upon request of my said son Washington, if, at the time he shall so request, he shall be married as aforesaid, or be of the age of twenty-five years, and in either event

BE LIVING A LIFE OF REGULARITY AND SOBRIETY.

I charge my said sons to deal with him in determining whether they will sign and deliver the certificate and declaration only in the same spirit which they know would govern

MY CONDUCT TOWARD HIM AS A LOVED CHILD

if I were then living and determining what were best for his interests; that consideration, viz., his best interests, being the sole motive which has induced me to make a provision for him different from what I have done for my other sons.

And I further declare it to be my will and intent, and in case said principal of said trust fund of $75,000 shall not have been paid over to my said son Washington, under the previous provisions, before his death, and at his death he shall leave him surviving lawful issue of his body,

BORN UNTO HIM BY A HEBREW WIFE,

that then upon his death the said principal and any unapplied income shall go and be paid over to and among such issues, according to the law of distribution of the personal property of an intestate, now in force in the State of New York. And in case of the death of my said son Washington without having received said principal and having no such lawful issue of his body born unto him, as aforesaid, him surviving, it is my will, and I direct that said principal of said trust fund, with any unapplied income thereof, shall go and be paid to my executrix, and form part of my residuary estate hereinafter mentioned. But if my wife shall not then be living, then I give and bequeath the same to and among my descendants, according to the law of the State of New York, now in force, regulating the distribution of personal property in case of intestacy.

And I further declare it to be my intent and meaning and such is to be the effect of my will, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, that if any or either of the children provided for in this article of my will shall at the time of my death be indebted to me, and such indebtedness shall be charged on my books against him or her, the amount of such indebtedness shall be deducted from his or her amount of $75,000 herein provided for such child, and the remainder only shall be paid over to said Trust Company, and to be held in trust for and on behalf of such child, and his or her issue, in like manner as if that sum only had been originally expressed as the principal of the trust for such child.

The balance of the property, after these bequests have been all satisfied, goes to the testator's wife.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, September 15, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	33,337 06
From Port Carbon	6,388 16
From Pottsville	3,657 11
From Schuylkill Haven	33,367 16
From Pine Grove	4,513 17
From Port Clinton	15,866 00
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	9,624 03
From Allentown and Alburtis	111 14
Anthracite Coal for week	104,216 00
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,166 00
Total for week paying freight	114,382 00
Coal for Company's use	1,974 18
Total all kinds for week	116,356 18
Previously this year	2,491,401 12
Total	2,537,758 10
To Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869	2,994,794 01

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa 6s 2 se..b5.107	14 sh Penna R..... 59¾
$2000 N Penns 7s b5 92¾	100 sh McClintk Oil. ¾
$100 City 6s, Old..101¾	2 sh Cam & Am R.114¾
$300 do.....101¾	100 sh Read R... c.48·56
17 sh Leh Nav..s5. 33⅞	10 sh Leh Val R... 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92	200 sh Cat Pf....ls. 37¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,59 95	6 sh 2d & 3d St.. 49
$500 Leh Gold L...	100 sh Leh Nav..b60. 33⅞
s5wn.. 90¾	3 sh C & Am R....114¾
$5000 do..... 89⅝	14 do.....114¾
$1000 So N 6s '82.... 75½	6 sh Gr & Coats St 39
$1000 City 6s, New..101¾	100 sh O C & A R... 45⅛
100 sh Read R... c.48·46	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The prison calendar for the term was resumed to-day, both docks being crowded